JOHN BULL.

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THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. 347 is Published THIS DAY.

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3. **A GUILTY SILENCE.** A Serial Story.
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   - Chap. V. SEEN THROUGH THE LAURELS.

   Illustrated by M. L. Gow.
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6. **THE EVENT AT MILFORD.**
7. **A FEW HOURS in a BLIZZARD.** By A. M. Trotter.
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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JANUARY 16.

THE TRAGEDY AT SANDRINGHAM.

Once again we are reminded by a great public calamity of the terrible uncertainty of human hopes and plans. In place of the merry wedding-bells which were so soon to have proclaimed the happy nuptials of a popular young Prince and Princess is rung to-day the muffled peal of death and woe. But yesterday the nation was pondering how best to give expression to its joyful hopes and sincere goodwill on the occasion of an approaching marriage in which it was so keenly interested. To-day its rejoicing is turned to mourning. For upon the Bridegroom that was to be has been laid the icy-chill hand of death.

What may be termed the public aspects of this tragic event are well-nigh forgotten in view of the pathetic personal and private circumstances by which it is attended. It would in any case have been a matter of the gravest concern to the nation that one who, in the ordinary course of events, was destined to ascend the Throne of this Realm should be thus suddenly cut off. But what the whole country is thinking of at this moment is the terrible blow that has fallen on the gentle PRINCESS to whom the departed PRINCE had plighted his troth but a few weeks ago. Public sympathy will go out to the bereaved father and mother, to the brothers and sisters, to the august Lady whose affection for her children and grandchildren is so well-known. But the nation will feel that there is one other who is entitled to the first place in its respectful sympathy. In the presence of a sorrow so unspeakable as that which has overwhelmed Princess MAY of TECK all mere words are felt to be painfully inadequate. That the keenness of that sorrow may be tempered to her will be the prayer of all. It would be too much too hope that so cruel a wound to the happiness of a young life can be soon or easily healed. We can but utter the fervent hope that the Princess on whom this crushing blow has fallen so suddenly may be Divinely strengthened to bear it with fortitude and resignation. And so far as human consolation can be of any avail, it may help to sustain the PRINCESS in this dark hour of her grief to know how deeply and how sincerely her countrymen, without exception, feel for her. In a very special sense the British people will for the future regard PRINCESS MAY as belonging to them, to be loved and honoured alike for her own sake, and for the sake of the beloved PRINCE of blameless life who has been torn from her side by a fate so tragic.

THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

It would be difficult to find in the annals of our history a more impressively sorrowful event than that which has just plunged the whole country into mourning. The English people are always profoundly interested in anything that concerns the domestic life of the Royal Family. It was with peculiar gratification that the nation had learnt, only a week or two ago, of the Duke of CLARENCE'S betrothal. The people had not known very much of the DUKE—thanks chiefly to his simplicity of character and his extreme modesty. Perhaps there never was a young man whose head was so little turned by distinguished social position and splendid worldly prospects. What the country did know of him was completely satisfactory. His life might, for one occupying his station, have seemed comparatively uneventful. But everybody knew it to be irreproachable. The PRINCE had been steadily growing in popularity with his countrymen, and to those who knew him best the prospect of his marriage was specially welcome as tending to bring the PRINCE more prominently into public life. These pleasing anticipations were strengthened by all that was known of the Duke of CLARENCE'S future bride. The country recognised in Princess MAY of TECK one whose powers of mind, force of character, and sweetness of disposition pre-eminently fitted her to become the most intimate friend, the most trusted counsellor, the fittest help-mate, of the future Monarch of these Realms.

Such reflections as these lent additional interest to what would in any case have been an interesting event. Nor was their force diminished by the bit of genuine romance which surrounded this popular match. That the PRINCE had long been devoted to her whom he now claimed as his bride, that his constancy to the woman of his choice had triumphed over every obstacle, was felt to be as must to his credit as to hers. The public feeling was one of rejoicing at what bade fair to be the complete fruition of ardent hopes so long deferred. Every impediment in the way of the young couple's married bliss seemed to have been successfully encountered. Alas! there was still another with which none had reckoned, and which none could hope to vanquish. With the wedding-day already full in sight, with national preparations everywhere in progress to celebrate it with fit solemnity, Death has suddenly interposed his unrelenting veto—that veto from which there is no appeal. It is not over-stating the case to say that in thousands of English homes to-day the calamity that has fallen on the Royal Family is felt as a personal loss. And at this solemn moment there are two sad figures which will be uppermost in the minds of all—that of the devoted mother now called upon to bear the first great grief of her life, and that of the young Princess whose heart has been made desolate in the very noontide of its joy and its hope.

But it is not for men to murmur at the decrees of the ALL-WISE and ALL-GOOD. And there is comfort in the thought that the young PRINCE lately taken from us did his duty in the comparatively unimportant forms in which duty was presented to him. We might challenge any—even the least indulgent—critic to say in what single particular the Duke of CLARENCE fell short in the right discharge of the responsibilities laid upon him. This was no easy position. Much was expected of him, although the materials for building up a brilliant reputation were scanty indeed. That, under these circumstances, the Duke of CLARENCE should not only have passed unscathed through the ordeal of a public criticism, that is always watchful and sometimes captious, but also have gained the esteem and affection of those with whom he was brought into contact, was vastly to his credit. Now that his untimely removal by death places his younger brother in the position he occupied—that of second in succession to the Throne—the country will be more than ever hopeful that Prince GEORGE may have before him many years of health and prosperity.

CARDINAL MANNING.

The death of Cardinal MANNING removes from our midst the last of the great Tractarians—or, at any rate, of the better known members of that school. Few men have been more before the world these fifty years. Yet the general judgment about him has, in various respects, been curiously perverted—we had almost said perverse. His real merits have been too little appreciated; while he has been praised for just those qualities which were least admirable. Our own conviction is that Cardinal MANNING outlived by several years what we may call the zenith of his reputation. Many who had previously respected him as a distinguished Prince of the Roman Church, as a vigorous thinker, as an able and scholarly writer, as an efficient ecclesiastical administrator, and as a reputed "man of affairs," were wofully disappointed when they found him hand-in-glove with a person like Mr. W. T. STEAD, and lending his countenance—of course, in entire good faith—to one of the basest and foulest intrigues that was ever concocted. Ever since that time the CARDINAL'S name has been freely in the mouths of a not very scrupulous and a decidedly noisy gang of agitators—Socialistic Papists, Jacobin journalists, professional mob orators, unsavoury "purity people," and others of that kidney. It has been the cue of these schemers to make effusive professions of admiration for "our "Cardinal" (pretending that the English people at large so spoke of him!)—to flatter the good man to the top of his bent—to induce him to believe that, by his futile and ludicrous interference in capital and labour disputes which he did not understand, he was effectively furthering the cause of the Roman Church in this country. These things have not redounded to his credit; and it would, we repeat, have been better for his reputation with posterity had his public career closed earlier than it did.

On the other hand, as we have said, there are some respects in which Cardinal MANNING has received scant justice. High Churchmen as a body never forgave him—as they forgave NEWMAN when once he had published the *Apologia*—for seceding from the Church of England. Why such a very hard and fast line should have been drawn between the two cases it is really difficult to see. "But NEWMAN "suffered loss of worldly position by the "change!" So, we reply, did MANNING, and to an even greater extent. He could not have foreseen that he would be Archbishop and Cardinal; and he at any rate resigned an Archdeaconry and the almost certain prospect of an Anglican Bishopric. "But he deserted the Church of "England!" Well, NEWMAN did the same, and—as some will think—with less, or at any rate with no greater, reason. The ignorant and mischievous caricature of Church doctrine put forth in, and the arrogant Erastian pretensions implied by, the Gorham Judgment, and the seeming acquiescence of the Church in this usurpation, were at least as well calculated to distress Churchmen as was the failure of Tract XC. to meet with Episcopal approval. The reason of this difference in the manner in which these two Roman Cardinals were regarded in their old Communion may partly lie in their different measures of personal attractiveness, and partly in the feeling that while one was soon elevated to a position of ecclesiastical dignity and distinction in the Roman Church, the other had been relegated to neglect and obscurity. We can think of no other way of explaining what has always seemed to us a decided injustice to MANNING.

To such lengths was the feeling against Cardinal MANNING carried among High Churchmen that, not so many years ago, any High Churchman—more especially at Oxford—who ventured to say a word in his favour, or even in deprecation of too harsh a construction being placed on his actions, was held almost to have undermined his own claim to be deemed a loyal Churchman. It is another form of the same spirit to under-rate, as far as possible, MANNING'S merits as a theologian Some writers seem absolutely incapable of mentioning him in that capacity without a depreciating comparison of him with NEWMAN. It would be difficult to find two men between whom so few points of legitimate comparison present themselves. Every competent judge will admit that NEWMAN, in his own line, stood without a rival. But we fail to understand how any one who is at all adequately acquainted with MANNING'S theological writings and sermons can refuse to acknowledge his distinguished excellence. In clearness of thought, power of exposition, and facility of expression he was surpassed by none. Those to whom his Anglican sermons are unknown have still to make acquaintance with

some of the most magnificent discourses of that kind in the English language. His later style was perhaps more subdued and on the whole less eloquent; though it not infrequently showed traces of the old fire. But, to the last, the CARDINAL'S sermons remained perfect models of lucid theological statement and earnest spiritual exhortation. Such volumes as *The Internal Mission of the Holy Ghost* and the Lenten sermons on *Sin* are simply above praise.

We have dwelt on one or two aspects of the CARDINAL'S life and work on which certain misapprehensions may be said to exist. Of other points connected with his career—such as the skill with which he advertised the Roman Catholic Communion on every possible occasion; the zeal with which he worked for its extension in this country; the prominent part he took in various public affairs; and the more tolerant spirit in which, largely by his efforts, Englishmen were brought to regard Roman Catholicism—it is not our purpose to speak here. That Cardinal MANNING possessed many of the attributes of greatness seems to us as undoubted as that he was lamentably deficient in others.

Reviews.

SIR PHILIP SIDNEY.*

We do not feel sure that the choice of Sir Philip Sidney as one of the *Heroes of the Nations* is quite so effective and indisputable as that of his predecessors in the same series. There are many other Elizabethan worthies who might be more fittingly selected as representative of England during the Elizabethan age. Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Francis Drake will at once suggest themselves, and for the former of these a place is to be found in the series, as we find from the announcement of forthcoming volumes at the end of that now under notice. Nor is Raleigh the one of the two Elizabethan heroes whom we have named, about whom the great traditions of the England of Elizabeth have mainly gathered, and we must own to a feeling of surprise that he and Sidney should have been chosen rather than Drake as typical of the national ideals, and as the most appropriate centre figures around which to gather a picture of the national conditions at that time. It may be that the excellent biography of Drake, the hero *par excellence* of Elizabeth's reign, which has already appeared in a rival series, may have discouraged the editor of the present series from including him in it, but there is to our mind no other possible ground for the selection of Sir Philip Sidney rather than of Sir Francis Drake as a representative hero of the nations. The excuse made for that selection is that Sidney is to be regarded as the "type of "English chivalry in the Elizabethan age," and it is from this point of view that he is mainly regarded in the present volume, which is designed, in the language of the biographer,

> to bring into prominence and to keep always in view, but without exaggeration or distortion, the chivalrous aspect of Sir Philip Sidney's life, and its relations in that aspect with the history of his time and country, with the contemporaries among whom he moved, who influenced him and were influenced by him.

Regarded in this light, Mr. Fox Bourne has succeeded in giving a very complete picture of Sidney's career, as might have been expected from the success which has attended his earlier and more elaborate work on the same subject published some thirty years ago, from the main conclusions of which the biographer has found no reason to depart, though he has modified his views as to the Astrophel and Stella episode. The result is a volume of much interest, though not, we think, of quite so much interest as its predecessors in the series, but this is to be attributed as much to the subject as to the writer, for no one would pretend to place Sir Philip Sidney in the same rank as Nelson, or Gustavus Adolphus, Pericles, or Theodoric, who have formed the subjects of the earlier volumes. Each of these was indisputably and unmistakably a hero of the nations, and their names are indissolubly connected with the great traditions of the nations to which they respectively belonged, so Sir Philip Sidney, following immediately after them, must needs suffer by the comparison.

Having, however, made this protest, and regarding the volume before us merely as a popular *resumé* of the life of a man whose life is well worth telling in a popular *resumé*, we have little but praise to bestow upon it. The testimony borne by Spenser to Sidney's merit as—

> The president
> Of nobless and of chivalry,

is in itself a sufficient letter of commendation for him, though it must be acknowledged that the chivalry of the period of which he is the chosen representative was alike out of date and immature, and savoured much of the artificial and courtierlike. But Spenser's text is well enlarged upon by one of Sidney's friends, himself a *preux chevalier*, and Mr. Fox Bourne has done well to wind up his biography with the following passage cited from Fulke Greville, who, having been a friend of Sidney's in boyhood, and outliving him by more than forty years, yet deemed it the proudest title which could be inscribed on his own tomb that he was "Friend to Sir Philip Sidney":—

> "Indeed," Fulke Greville wrote, "he was a true model of worth; a man fit for conquest, plantation, reformation, or what action so ever is the greatest and hardest among men; withal, such a lover of mankind and goodness that whosoever had any real parts in him found comfort, participation, and protection to the uttermost of his power; like Zephyrus, he giving life where he blew. The universities at home and abroad accounted him a very Mæcenas of learning, dedicated their books to him, and communicated every invention or improvement of knowledge with him. Soldiers honoured him, and were so honoured by him, as no man thought he marched under the true banner of Mars that had not obtained Sir Philip Sydney's approbation. Men of affairs in most parts of Christendom entertained correspondence with him. But what speak I of these, with whom his own ways and ends did concur? since, to descend, his heart and capacity were so large that there was not a cunning painter, a skilful engineer, an excellent musician, or any other artificer of extraordinary fame, that made not himself known to this famous spirit, and found him his true friend without hire, and the common rendezvous in his time. Besides, the ingenuity of his nature did spread itself so freely abroad as who lives that can say he ever did him harm? whereas there be many living that may thankfull acknowledge he did them good. Neither was this in him a private but a public affection; his chief ends being not friends, wife, children, and himself, but above all things the honour of his Maker, and the service of his prince and country."

Though Sidney was but four years old when Elizabeth came to the throne, and she reigned for nearly seventeen years after his death, yet it is mainly as an Elizabethan courtier of the higher type that he is to be remembered, so that the achievements and the disappointments of his short life are to be mainly referred to the influence of his sovereign, not always directly favourable to the chivalrous movements of the day. But there must have been something more about the Queen herself than the historical criticism of to-day is prepared to admit, to enable us to account for the remarkable influence which she exercised over all who came in contact with her, so that, though the chivalrous movements were not favoured by her, still her rule was distinctly favourable to them.

We are by no means sure that the picture which Mr. Fox Bourne gives of the father and mother of his hero is not really more attractive and interesting than that of the hero himself. The stout old Lord Deputy, who did his duty so manfully in his Sovereign's service, venturing even to run counter to her wishes by spending money when the spending of money was necessary, is a striking figure, and we cannot grudge the space devoted to it, while his wife, Lady Mary Sidney, daughter of the scheming Duke of Northumberland and sister-in-law of the ill-fated Lady Jane Grey, is one of those many great ladies of whom Englishmen may well be proud. But it must be confessed that it was not so much to the right noble knight and the right virtuous lady, his parents, that Sidney mainly owed his advancement in life, but to the influence at Court of the self-seeking and vainglorious Leicester, the least worthy of the Queen's many favourites. As Mr. Fox Bourne well observes:—

> It is not pleasant to think of our Sidney's unworthy uncle being his chief patron and promoter at Queen Elizabeth's Court. But we must take facts as we find them; and if we cannot quite excuse Philip Sidney for attaching himself as closely as he did to the Earl of Leicester, and for apparently regarding him with unstinted admiration, we may well be astonished that his own temperament and bearing were so unlike those of the man on whom he mainly depended for advancement in life. Large allowance must be made, too, for the exigencies of Philip's position; and it should never be forgotten that the standard of morals in the sixteenth century, even with the austerest moralists, differed widely from that of the nineteenth. "Remember, my son," Sir Henry Sidney had written when Philip was a small schoolboy, "the noble blood you are descended of by your mother's side, and think that only by virtuous life and good action you may be an ornament to that illustrious family." It seems never to have occurred to either father or mother or son that the family of which the Earl of Leicester was now head could be other than illustrious, with virtuous life and good action as its proper ornaments; still less, that virtuous life and good action could be crippled or contaminated, or could be in any risk of being injured, by association with and dependence on such a head. Of Leicester Elizabeth once said, on receiving from him a letter asking pardon for having offended her, and praying to be reinstated in her favour, that he "did mistake the chameleon's property, who doth change into all colours, according to the object, save white, which is innocency." Leicester's vices were notorious, and though they may have been exaggerated by his enemies, they could not but be patent to his friends; yet people of much purer life and much finer taste than Queen Elizabeth forgave him and ignored them.

And even Leicester had his good points, among which we may include his kindly regard for his brilliant and more deserving nephew, who had also another and more reputable patron, the great Lord Burghley. Indeed, at one time it was more than probable that Burghley would have had young Philip as his son-in-law, but the marriage went off, as many a marriage has gone off since, on a question of settlements. Another matrimonial project for Sir Philip was with an old playmate, Lady Penelope Devereux, the Stella of his sonnets, who was unhappily "mated "to a clown" instead of to this mirror of chivalry, which did not, however, prevent the mirror of chivalry from making her famous with his pen, though the biographer is now inclined to take a more favourable view of their relations than he did in his earlier work. The mention of Stella leads to the consideration of Sidney as a poet and a man of letters, to which aspect of his character his biographer devotes two interesting chapters, treating of his literary training, of the influence of Ascham and others upon him his own patronage of other authors, and especially of his relations with the far greater Spenser, and of his own place in English literary history. He followed authorship merely as a pastime, but left his mark in many fields of literary work, from sonnets and love stories to criticism and theology. But for the purposes of his present biographer

> his writings are chiefly useful in showing him as a courtier and a politician, a representative of the chivalrous thought that in his day struggled, not always successfully, for expression in moods and modes apart from, though intimately associated with, the intellectual vigour shown by Shakespeare and Spenser and other giants.

It was, however, by deeds rather than by words that he was to prove himself a worthy representative of English chivalry in the days of Elizabeth, and the tale of Zutphen's fatal field, and the memorable flask of water handed on by him to one in yet sorer need, has once again been effectively told by Mr. Fox Bourne. Indeed, it is on this that Sidney's reputation as a hero of chivalry mainly rests, and that this should be so distinguishes the Elizabethan chivalry from that of the Middle Ages, which was narrow and selfish, and took small account of those in a lower state, such as the poor wounded foot soldier to whom Sir Philip handed on his longed-for cup of water. In reference to this we may make one more quotation from the present biography in explanation of the point of view from which the biographer desires his hero to be regarded:—

> In England the traditions of mediæval chivalry chiefly survived under the Tudors in the jousts and tournaments that were favoured by Henry the Eighth, and yet more by Queen Elizabeth; and they gave a tone and colour to serious pursuits, as well as pastimes, when there was no mimic warfare to be engaged in at Court and in baronial halls. But knight-errantry was not extinct. We shall see Sidney pining for it, and it was freely practised by Raleigh and many others in his day. One of the problems that Sidney and his peers had to solve, if they could, was how to give new form and fresh dignity to knight-errantry; how to develop a chivalry which should be true to the old traditions, and yet, retaining the old virtues of loyalty and courtesy, courage and justice, should be serviceable to the England that was called upon, as the champion of Protestantism and all the political, social, and intellectual revolts incident to the Protestant rebellion, to take a bolder position than heretofore among the nations of Europe.
>
> It is by viewing him as the type of such chivalry as was aimed at and was possible in the Elizabethan age that we shall best understand Sir Philip Sidney's character, and most truly comprehend not merely the projects and ambitions, the achievements and the disappointments of his own short life, but also the conditions of success and of failure to which others in his day, more or less resembling him or differing

* *Heroes of the Nations—Sir Philip Sidney.* By H. R. Fox Bourne.—New York and London: G. F. Putnam's Sons, 1891.

from him, alike in temperament and in circumstances, were subjected.

Before parting with the volume before us, admirable as it is in most respects, we must call attention to two or three trifling defects which we have noted in it. We suppose it is idle to go on protesting against the use of Catholic when Roman Catholic is meant, but we do not like to encounter it again without making a protest. Still more surprising, however, is the confusion of ideas which suggests to Mr. Fox Bourne that the bestowal of a lay rectory on Sir Philip Sidney when he was nine and a half years old, made him "a clerk in holy orders"!! and though far less serious a blunder than this, still the author's reference to Christ Church "College" as the place of his hero's education, will arouse the indignation of every member of that House.

A MODERN GNOSTIC.*

We have on former occasions noticed several volumes of Mr. Gough's extraordinary work—to be completed in seven volumes—which for some occult reason he chooses to entitle *The Bible True from the Beginning*, but which, if we had had the naming of it, would have borne the designation 'The Bible Devoid of Truth or Sense from End to End." In examining the former instalments of this precious production, we had been able to learn so much of the author's design as to comprehend that, in his view, the narratives of Holy Scripture are not literally true at all: they are fables intended to teach "moral history." How far the author carries this craze may be gathered from his observation that "Paul is not "speaking of literal women when he says that "women are to be silent in churches." Similarly he declares that "the idea that literal Jews once "crucified a literal Saviour is a delusion," and that the Incarnation and Resurrection are mythical.

The writer's other craze is that "there is in "many Books of the Bible a system of Grades and "Grade-Words that enable us to understand its "spiritual meaning." Hitherto we had been unable to fathom the signification of this jargon. To the present volume, however, the author has been good enough to prefix an Introduction which explains, so far as explanation is possible in such a case, this rubbish about Grades and Grade-Words. It appears that Mr. Gough, having set himself to study Ezekiel, found in its early chapters "a law of progress or evolution"—that is to say, of progress from "living crea-"tures" (the lower animal creation) upwards to human beings "in an imperfect and savage "state," next to other men "on a higher moral "level," then to a stage represented by the Sinaitic Law, then to a stage symbolically indicating the Pentecostal era, and so on.

These investigations ultimately led Mr. Gough to conclude that a large proportion of the Books of Holy Scripture are certainly, and the rest of them probably, "written on the Gradal Plan." What he darkly styles the two "Processes" are the Sinaitic Process and the Seed Process. His five Grades are (1) the Heathen, (2) the Servants', and (3) the Young Men's—all these three being "in the earthly and fleshly realm"; (4) the Grade of Tongues, and (5) the Grade of Sons of God—the two-last named being "in the heavenly "or spiritual realm, that is, the Pleroma." These Gradal distinctions are severally indicated by the occurrence of certain words or phrases, which are therefore termed Gradal Words. Amongst the gradal words are a number of simple expressions, including words like "before," "be," "become," "call," "oak," "camel," "ass," "hearing," "he," "she," "men," and "place," which no one but a fanatic would put to such a use as that to which they are applied by the author of this book. We agree with Mr. Gough that

> it is an easy matter to hold up to ridicule some of the writer's applications of Scriptural symbolism, or to scorn the supposition that the very words of entire Books of Scripture follow Gradal Laws.

So easy is it as, indeed, to be superfluous. He observes:—

> The question cannot be settled by a gibe or a jeer: no ridicule can set aside the fact that between Judges x. 17 and xii. 7, the phrase Sons-of-Ammon occurs twenty-one times.

We, at any rate, never supposed it could. But the question is, not as to setting aside the fact, but as to whether any sane person can deem Mr. Gough's interpretation of the fact as other than a rank absurdity.

We should not have taken up our readers' time in discussing this stupid and tiresome, albeit learned and painstaking book, if it were not that, from one point of view, it is a very instructive book: in what way instructive we shall now proceed to point out. Mr. Gough appeals with evident confidence to the fact that the early Gnostics "believed in a gradal system." He mentions with what seems to be entire approval their well-known doctrines of the Demiurgus and the Pleroma; their application of the idea of "grades" to Holy Scripture; and their teaching concerning the essentially evil character of all matter (though he thinks that by "matter" they did not mean literal matter). He refers in a triumphant tone to the fact that—

> there were thousands of Gnostic Christians in the first and second centuries who held the theory of a Higher and Lower, or Intellectual-Sided and Soulical-Sided, Christ. This principle (he adds) could not have been derived by them from any Greek or Oriental source. Whence did they obtain it? Further, these Christian Gnostics, who subsequently fell into many absurdities, were originally at one in maintaining that Christ did not die in a literal body. They were called "Docetists," as those who thought that Christ was a Man in appearance only. . . . Many of them believed that Christ had not even a bodily form, and that He was only seen putatively, or in thought.

The drift of these remarks clearly is that the author of this book (who is a preacher of the sect of Independents or Congregationalists) seeks to shelter his theories under the sanction of the Gnostics of the Apostolic and sub-Apostolic age—those early heretics whom the Apostles themselves explicitly condemned. And this, we say, is the instructive fact of the book. For it is to repeat a thrice-told tale to point out how—as the most eminent scholars have proved beyond a shadow of doubt—Gnosticism, never suppressed, has flowed on throughout the centuries in a kind of evil undercurrent together with the pure stream of the Catholic Faith; how it has from time to time re-appeared in the course of Church history; how Gnostic emigrants from beyond the Danube were the progenitors of the Albigenses who with startling fidelity reproduced their blasphemous heresies; how they were the spiritual ancestors of at least one section of the Huguenots, as well as of English and Swiss Puritanism, of the "French prophets of Soho" and of various American sects (such as Free Lovers and Shakers) descended from the latter.

Puritanism is, in its origin, a spurious Christianity—exhibiting a mixture of certain Christian tenets with heathen doctrines borrowed from Oriental Dualism. And it is a somewhat startling illustration of what we know of its pedigree to find it in these days "throwing back" to its original type. In the author of the book before us we have a Congregationalist preacher, at the end of nineteen centuries after Christ, teaching bald, undisguised Gnosticism—in the specific form of Docetism—the system which St. John himself denounced as anti-Christian, and which he actually wrote his Gospel to refute. And this Puritan teacher boasts of having inculcated Gnosticism without rebuke for thirty years. Is this fact, let us ask, a sign of the times? Is it to be taken as an indication that the sects infected with heresy are indeed on the Down Grade towards conformity to that which St. John condemns as the spirit of Antichrist?—"Every spirit that confesseth not that Jesus "Christ is come in the flesh is not of God; and "this is that spirit of Antichrist, whereof ye "have heard that it should come; and even now "already is it in the world."

SHORT NOTICES.

As our readers are aware, we have no particular liking for attempts to tell afresh the Gospel narrative, and even less liking for Dr. Farrar's *Life of Christ* (Cassell and Co.) than for some other similar works. However, that the book—first published nineteen years ago—has long since become an established favourite is not to be denied; and we can at any rate appreciate the admirable manner in which the publishers have brought out the new edition of it, which is printed in fine bold type, and beautifully illustrated by an immense variety of engravings. These latter are of great value as an aid to the understanding of the Gospel story.

The third of the six volumes of the new edition of Frederick Denison Maurice's *Sermons Preached in Lincoln's Inn Chapel* (Macmillan and Co.) ranges over the period from Advent Sunday, 1857, to Low Sunday, 1858. It is scarcely necessary to say that among those who will be glad to possess these remarkable sermons are many who are far from agreeing with the author's teaching on all points.

Sir Henry Thompson's volume on *Modern Cremation, its History and Practice* (Kegan Paul and Co.) has been greatly enlarged since the publication of the first edition, which we noticed at the time of its appearance. It must be admitted that the horrible abuses prevalent amongst us in connection with the burial of the dead, which caused the revival of Cremation, have not perceptibly diminished. The appalling evils of the present system must be remedied at all hazards. Our personal preference is for the Earth-to-Earth mode of burial which the Church expressly enjoins. But we do not hesitate to avow that, if it could be conclusively proved that this remedy falls short of what is required, we should feel that Cremation was the only possible alternative. The one thing that is not possible is that matters should rest where they are. Not only a care for the health of the living, but reverence to the remains of the departed, imperatively demands the abolition of the foul and loathsome system now in vogue. We can hardly imagine a greater outrage on the sacred remains of departed Christians than the state of things revealed to anybody who chooses to investigate the true condition of our public burying-places. We are quite aware that there exists a strong feeling against Cremation—though not so strong as that which ought to exist against the horrors which it is meant to supplant. But we cannot but think that that feeling is at least in part due to the flippancy and irreverence with which the subject has often been discussed by foolish and ignorant journalists. A perusal of Sir Henry Thompson's clearly-written treatise will at least show that it is feasible to practise Cremation in a manner that shall inflict the least possible shock on the feelings of mourners. The necessary apparatus has been greatly improved of late years, and its use seems perfectly compatible with reverent Christian burial. For the details of the process, as well for the leading arguments in favour of Cremation, we must refer our readers to the book itself. All that we desire to insist upon is that the existing custom of burial is profane and revolting in the extreme; that the evil is absolutely intolerable; and that the provision of a remedy will not brook delay.

Hazell's Annual (Hazell, Watson, and Viney Limited), now in its seventh year of issue, maintains its well-established character as an indispensable work of reference on almost every conceivable topic of current interest. Its information is brought down to November 20, 1891. Special attention has been paid, as usual, to retrospects of what has been done in the respective spheres of Art, Music, the Drama, Literature, and Science during the past year. There are many new biographies of prominent men. Commercial, financial and shipping interests have many articles devoted to them. The legal decisions of the past year are very fully recorded, and the various great engineering schemes now in progress are well described. The subjects of the Army, Navy, and Volunteers, and the events of the Parliamentary Session receive adequate treatment. But perhaps the most conspicuous feature of this year's issue is the space accorded to social topics—such as State Pensions and the relations of Capital and Labour—as well as to the subject of Education. *Hazell's Annual* is one of those things which one wonders that it was ever possible to do without. Its accuracy, which we have tested at numerous points, is amazing. But we note the omission from the list of the English Episcopate of the Bishops of Hull, Colchester, and Leicester, and of the Coadjutor-Bishop of Bath and Wells; while Dr. J. Lloyd is not Coadjutor-Bishop of St. David's, but Bishop of Swansea; Dr. Were (not Ware) is wrongly styled Coadjutor-Bishop of Southwell, instead of Bishop of Derby; and Dr. Roberts's title should be given as Assistant-Bishop of Manchester (not as Coadjutor-Bishop).

We have received from Messrs. Macmillan and Co. three of the pretty little volumes of the "Golden Treasury Series." All are new editions of well-known books:—*The Trial and Death of Socrates*, being the Euthyphron, Apology, Crito, and Phædo of Plato, in what is now the standard English translation by the late F. J. Church, and including his admirable Introduction; the late Matthew Arnold's selection from the *Poems of Wordsworth*; and the late Mark Lemon's *Jest Book*.

The handy little volume of Shakespeare's *King Henry VIII.* belonging to the series of Messrs. Cassell's "National Library" will be much appreciated in connection with the revival of that play at the Lyceum. Its price in a paper cover is threepence; in cloth, sixpence. It is nicely printed in large clear type, and can be conveniently carried in the pocket.

The Rev. A. H. Hore writes plainly and clearly, ostensibly for the young, but greatly to the benefit of the whole class of readers. We doubt whether the Church Association will approve of his *History of the Church of England for Schools and Families* (Parker and Co.), for, in the face of

* *The Bible True from the Beginning.* By Edward Gough. In Seven Vols. Vol. V.—London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner, and Co., 1891.

the facts here stated, it would be difficult to believe in the existence in England of a Protestant Church founded at the Reformation. Due care is given to show when and where the Roman ecclesiastics adopted those fallacies and superstitions which the English Church for awhile followed, but afterwards threw aside as being unknown to the Primitive body. Thus:—

In 1065 Lanefranc entered upon a controversy with Berenger, in which he advocated the doctrine afterwards known as Transubstantiation. . . . Hildebrand, who had become Pope, summoned Berenger to appear and defend himself at a Council held at Rome, A.D. 1078. Berenger admitted before the Council that the true body and blood of Christ were present at Eucharist, but without speaking of the doctrine of Transubstantiation. Gregory VII. was satisfied with this explanation, and defended Berenger against Lanefranc. *But the doctrine of Transubstantiation was made an article of the Roman Catholic faith at the Council of the Lateran, assembled under Innocent III.*, A.D. 1216.

Lanefranc also first imposed celibacy upon the clergy of the Church of England, which, writes Mr. Hore, "never was a law enjoined by council "or early usage." As to the intentions of Henry VIII. in bringing about the Reformation:—

He revolted against the Pope, not against the doctrines held by the Church of Rome. He wrote to Cardinal Pole that it was not his object to break the historical continuity of the Church; not to separate himself and his realm from the unity of Christ's Church, but inviolably at all times to keep and observe the same, and redeem the Church of England out of captivity of foreign Powers, heretofore usurped therein. To establish his own supremacy was his great aim. He died as he had lived, a holder of Roman doctrines.

In the chapter headed "The Papal Victory over "the Church of England" is a spirited account of how our ancient Mother Church strove for purity, and struggled and protested against the new practices forced on her by Rome. The First Prayer-Book of Edward VI. is minutely described by Mr. Hore, and shown to contain nothing contrary to the usage and belief of the Primitive Church; indeed, the Act of Uniformity that sanctioned the Second Prayer-Book speaks of its predecessor as "a godly order agreeable to "the Word of God and the Primitive Church," and "there is no proof that the Second ever "received the sanction of Convocation." Space fails us for further extracts, but these will be sufficient to show that, in placing this book in the hands of their children, Churchmen need not fear that it will give them a garbled or prejudiced account of the Church's history or doctrines.

Eight years in Kaffraria, by Archdeacon Allan Gibson, S.P.G. Missionary to the Pondonise, is one of these really interesting books that we are afraid find too few readers—Missions and Missionaries being voted bores by a large majority of the reading public. But those who really care for the spread of Christ's Kingdom, will not find a dull page in the book. Archdeacon Gibson writes, of course, primarily about his work, but incidentally he gives much information about the geography, names and customs of the country and people where and among whom he worked, and though he speaks modestly of himself and his exertions, it is plainly evident that he brought to his task qualities of no mean kind, and was successful in winning both the esteem and affection of his disciples. An excellent map of the Diocese of St. John's, Kaffraria, serves as frontispiece to the whole.

Scenes and Stories of the North of Scotland, by John Sinclair (Simpkin, Marshall and Co.), is a bright, attractive-looking book, printed in good type on good paper—two desiderata which would make poor material read well, but Mr. Sinclair has not given us poor material. His scenes are well and graphically described, and his anecdotes—for they are more anecdotes than stories—pointedly and interestingly told. We subjoin one as a sample:—

The writer was chatting with his landlord, "who did a humble trade in the town" of Lerwick. The conversation turned on Job's wife, whom the Shetlander pronounced to be "out and out a bad woman," and when remonstrated with supported his opinion thus:—"God permitted Satan to take all his good things from Job, and if his wife had been good she would have been taken too. If his wife, being a good woman, had been left to comfort him, his trial would not have been complete."

Handbook to the Rivers and Broads of Norfolk and Suffolk. By G. C. Davies (Jarrold and Son), is a "holiday book" for summer days, profusely and well illustrated, replete with minute information and instruction, and written for the better guidance of travellers, by one of a party who actually made the journeys therein described. The cruise ends with the fifteenth chapter, and the remaining one describes Ormsby-Fritton. A capital Appendix adds many things which could not be included in the tet, and in a pocket in the cover is a large map of the Broads of both counties.

ALBERT VICTOR, DUKE OF CLARENCE AND AVONDALE.

BORN JANUARY 8, 1864. DIED JANUARY 14, 1892.

I.

Dead! And no warrior soul outworn,
Aweary of the strife,
But He, alas! we have to mourn,
A neophyte of Life:
Youngest of England's ancient Line,
Hope of a people's heart; your promised king, and mine.

II.

Now change the purple for the pall!
The bridal for the bier!
He, the beloved, besought, of all,
Lies mute, ungazing, here.
Dust unto dust, the young, the proud;—
A coffin for his crown, his majesty a shroud!

III.

Yet weep not only for the dead:
Mighty and mean must die;
The loftiest, like the lowliest, head
Is but a passer-by.
Death keeps no favours for the great:
Peasant and Prince alike live but in fee from Fate.

IV.

But Love, the boon of lord and clown,
Love had he made his own,
Love, jewelled beyond any crown,
Loftier than any throne:
Had found a maiden fond and fair,
Who trembling on his heart, wept her glad weakness there.

V.

Now muffled be the marriage-bell!
The nuptial wreath be rent!
Palace and tower must toll the knell
Of his dark tenement.
The flowers we twined to blush and bloom
Around the bridal bed, must pale about his tomb.

VI.

Alas for Her! the graced, the good,
For ever doomed to wear
The mockery of widowhood
About her maiden hair.
Scarce had she time to reach and clasp
The gifts of Love, but they were ashes in her grasp.

VII.

Glory of pomp, and glow of power,
'Tis nothing to forego:
Grandeur is but a doubtful dower,
Rank oft but radiant woe.
But to lose Love, just seen, just known,
To mingle, Two-in-One, and then to mourn—alone!

VIII.

O, if she could exchange her lot,
And now were free to choose,
With one who in some whitewashed cot
Over her baby coos,
And tend the humblest hearth that burns,
To whose awaiting smile the cherished one returns!

IX.

We weep with her. We weep with You,
No less, loved, widowed Queen,
Who nurse a loss for ever new,
A wound for ever green.
Your brow august is crowned with care,
So take Her to Your breast, and hush her anguish there!

X.

And you, Sir, who for long, lone years
Have stood beside the Throne,
And now would stem a Mother's tears,
Forgetful of your own,
For you we mourn, we mourn for her,
All of us at your side, by His sad sepulchre.

ALFRED AUSTIN.

MEMORIAL WINDOWS.—Messrs. Mayer and Co., of Munich, and 149, New Bond-street, London, solicit a visit to their showrooms, where they have always on view stained-glass windows and other objects of ecclesiastical art, executed for almost any part of the kingdom. Messrs. Mayer and Co., will have great pleasure in submitting designs and estimates for any window in contemplation free of all charge.

Correspondence.

THE IRISH REPRESENTATION.

Sir,—As Gladstonian Home Rule depends upon its acceptation by the representatives of the people of Ireland, the present provision for that representation is a matter of peculiar importance.

Dividing the population of Great Britain and Ireland at the last census of 37,743,283 by 661, the number of county and borough members, we have 57,095 for each one member constituency, of which eighty-two for a population of 4,706,182, would be in Ireland, or nineteen less than the present representation.

The population of the sixteen Ulster Unionist constituencies is 869,950, entitled to fifteen members, so that under a system of absolutely equal electoral districts Ireland would return fifteen Unionists to sixty-seven Separatists, instead of sixteen to eighty-five as at present—a majority for the latter of fifty-two, or, with the University representation, of fifty instead of sixty-seven.

But it is admitted that the Unionists will win some seats at the General Election, and these are not in the small and declining counties and boroughs, but in the more progressive and now insufficiently represented divisions of South Dublin, with 75,000, and West Belfast, with 67,000. The population of the seven divisions—South Dublin, South Down, North Fermanagh, East Tyrone, St. Stephen's-green, West Belfast, and Londonderry—now Separatist, but likely to be Unionist after the General Election, is 379,929, so that for present and probable Unionist constituencies we have a total of 1,249,879, entitled to twenty-two members, reducing the Separatist majority to thirty-eight without the University representation, or thirty-six with it.

So far as between Unionists and the two parties of Separatists; but as between the opponents and supporters of Mr. Gladstone's "subordinate" Parliament—the question that would be probably before the country at the General Election—the vote cannot be taken under the present distribution of seats without yet more misleading results.

The supporters of Mr. Gladstone's Parliament are to be found in the rural districts and umong the Roman Catholic clergy; the supporters of an independent or Grattan Parliament in the cities and among the trading population, and for reasons easy to see. The Irish peasant wants the land for nothing or for anything he chooses to give. This the subordinate Parliament would secure for him by having the control of the administration of the law in its own hands, and for the priesthood the dream is a splendid one. The election of over two-thirds of the subordinate and over two-thirds of the Irish representatives at Westminster in their own hands, they would have Ireland altogether under their rule, while deciding the fate of Ministries in Great Britain in accordance with their class interests.

But this subordinate Parliament could do nothing for trade or manufactures. The Irish artisan is a protectionist and a believer in national workshops, &c. He wants a Parliament with full control over the revenues and fiscal policy of Ireland—such a Parliament as that of Canada or the Australian colonies—a not unreasonable demand if there is to be an Irish Parliament at all. If, then, you want a true verdict on the great issue raised by Mr. Gladstone, you must let Dublin City and County and Belfast have full representation, and Cork, Limerick, and other large towns be not swamped by rural voters tacked on to them, but grouped, adding like to like, to really represent Irish urban interests.

Your obedient servant,
Dublin, January 9. JOHN M'EVOY.

LONDON FOG.

Sir,—The idea which I see put forward, as if it were based on scientific evidence, that if fuel were burnt in London without the production of smoke the excessive prevalence and noxious character of London fogs would not be simultaneously abolished, illustrates the danger of making large generalisations from interesting but inadequate experiments in the laboratory. Nothing can be more certain than that the abolition of smoky chimneys would make fogs in London as rare and quickly dissipated as they are in the surrounding country. Admitting fully the value of the discovery of the relation of the deposition or condensation of vapour to the dust particles of the atmosphere, we must remember that the atmosphere is throughout prevaded by small particles of the finest kind which permit the condensation of vapour when the dew-point is reached. No amount of dust raised from the sands of the Sahara causes

clouds to be formed over the desert, and no factories emitting merely sulphurous vapour or transparent gases are subject to local clouds or fogs. The mischief of coal-smoke is that it hinders the dissipation of natural fog and prevents the ascent of low-lying strata with all their impurities which naturally occurs when the sun is able to penetrate the mist and warm the earth. The products of combustion, with their specially mischievous solid and tarry particles, are consequently poured downwards and beaten to a low level, with increasing density as the proportion of artificial matter increases. The sulphurous acid, which is a noxious element, is prevented from rising, as it would on many occasions of dense fog, by the action of the black obstructive constituents which are mixed with the upper layers of condensed vapour, forming a radiating but not easily evaporated canopy. Coal-smoke alone prevents the dissipation of fog which usually takes place in clear anti-cyclonic weather in the neighbouring country. Paris and other large towns have been quite free from any excess or unpleasantness of fogs so long as they burnt wood or charcoal. The towns of South Wales which burn anthracite are entirely free from offensive fogs, and have as fine and clear an atmosphere as the rest of the country. The manufacturing town of Pittsburg, in the United States, suffered from a pall of smoke as black as that of the blackest districts in England until the discovery of natural gas, which soon became generally utilised in the town, with the consequence that the air became perfectly clear. No large town exists which burns only smokeless fuel of any kind which is troubled with fog, mist, or cloud in the slightest degree above that of similar situations in the surrounding country.

Another fallacious hypothesis is that smoky fogs, with all their evils, exercise some disinfectant action. Apart from the feebly disinfactant power of smoke, we need only observe that the mortality from zymotic diseases is greatly increased after these fogs, especially in the smokiest towns.

The annual cost or loss to the community of the present wasteful and smoke-producing consumption of fuel has been calculated to be at least £4,000,000 a year, so that an expenditure of one or two million a year on more expensive or smokeless fuel, or on improved appliances, would result in a very large saving to the ratepayers. Municipal control of heating systems, especially of gas supply, would give facilities for improvement which do not at present exist.

I am yours faithfully,
Jan. 7. R. RUSSELL.

HELP FOR THE DYING.

Sir,—Will you give a place in your columns for the enclosed appeal?

The sisters of St. James' have for eleven years been working in Cornwall amongst the poor. Their superior, who is the writer of the following appeal, is well known to the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Dean of Lincoln, and it is with their sanction and support that these sisters propose to start the home which the mother describes. The Dean of Rochester and Canon Body also are in full sympathy with the work of the sisters in Cornwall, under Canon Thynne, and with the proposed work in London. Lord St. Germains and Mr. Hollams, President of the Land Incorporate Society, are among the earliest supporters of the proposed home.

"Dr. Schofield, in an able article in the *Contemporary* for March, draws attention to the fact that the inquiry of the Lords' Committee into the system and working of our London hospitals reveals the startling reality that, despite the princely magnificence of our provision for the sick, there is not to be found any refuge, home, or hospital, but the workhouse, for the man who is neither curable nor incurable, but simply dying, save one tiny home, of ten beds, founded and worked by the exertions of one gallant woman, which receives better class, if possible, paying patients.

All who support our hospitals must realise the fact that they exist for the cure of disease, and that if a patient is not curable he must vacate his bed in favour of his more hopeful brother; it must be so. In many cases those who leave the hospital with the doom of death ringing in their ears have neither home, nor money, nor friend. The doctor's verdict to such as these is the heart's death-knell.

"And so we propose, please God, to open at once a home for the dying, and with this object we are taking a house which we want if possible to buy. The cost of the purchase, alterations, and furnishing would be only £2,000. And for this we appeal to the public. We ourselves will freely give our services as sisters and nurses.

"No one who helps this work will, I know, ever regret it.

"Cheques for any amount may be sent to Messrs. Hoare, 37, Fleet-street, made payable to the hon. treasurer, Homes for the Dying, or sent to

"Yours very faithfully,
"CLARA MARIA, Mother Superior, St. James' Servants of the Poor.
"Kilkhampton, North Cornwall."

I will only add to this appeal that, having undertaken the duties of treasurer of the fund now to be raised, I shall be happy to receive subscriptions myself for the noble object here set forth, and I beg to call attention to the remarkable fact that the work will be done by women who, without payment, will give up their lives to it.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
WILLIAM HOARE.
The Brewery, Lower East Smithfield, London, E.

THE CHURCH IN MASHONALAND.

Sir,—May I hope that you will allow me to use your columns in order to lay before the public in England a short statement of what the English Church is endeavouring to do to bring the forces of Christianity and civilization to bear on the people inhabiting the vast region popularly called Mashonaland? This will best be done by asking you to print the accompanying letter from Bishop Knight-Bruce, written to me from the Pungwé river seven weeks since. The Bishop was one of the first to penetrate this country some years ago, before the operations of the Chartered Company had been commenced, and under great hardships he reached the Zambesi at Zumbo with only a handful of natives, and returned to Matabeleland by a different route and an unexplored country. His enthusiastic zeal for mission work, his unusual aptitude as a pioneer, and his experience of the conditions of that particular region combined to point him out as the most fitting head of our future missions in those parts, and he at once most readily accepted the call of his brother Bishops in South Africa to exchange the more settled diocese of Bloemfontein for the wilder mission-field of Mashonaland. Bishop Knight-Bruce has this year visited his future sphere of work for the second time, and his letter will tell your readers what are his prospects, and the grounds on which his hopes are based. He has now gone to England to raise the necessary funds both for the endowment of the bishopric and for the establishment and development of his mission work, as well as to obtain a staff of fellow-workers. I most earnestly hope that the English public will vigorously support him in his efforts, and will enable him to occupy effectively what I truly believe is destined to prove one of the most promising fields for mission work that the Church has ever had offered to her. The Bishop's address is 22, Kensington-gate, and he will most gladly give any information which may be desired upon the plans he is forming.

I remain, Sir, faithfully your,
W. W. CAPETOWN, Metropolitan of the Church of the Province of South Africa.
Bishopscourt, Claremont, Cape Colony, December 15, 1891.

"Pungwé River, East Coast of Africa, Oct. 24, 1891.

"My dear Metropolitan,—You tell me in your letter of July that you are looking for news of myself and my journey. I fear that I have kept you waiting; but the delay was inevitable. I have just returned from Mashonaland and Manicaland, where for the last five months I have been following up my work of three years ago by the actual foundations of our missions. I think that I have been over between 1,200 and 1,300 miles, mainly either placing catechists with chiefs, or visiting chiefs to make arrangements for missions being shortly placed among them. The work has met with a success which I never anticipated, and has taken proportions that I never thought of. With one notable exception, there are but few chiefs of any importance in the more accessible parts of Mashonaland (if I may be allowed to give a definition to an undefined country, in which I do not include Baniailand) who have not either one of our teachers living near him or have definitely accepted our Church for his people. In this latter category is also nearly every chief for some distance to the south of Umtali, in Manicaland, in the country in which Gungunhana used to raid. We have six bases already from which mission work is being done. It is practically impossible to do anything with the people except through the chiefs; therefore I am especially pleased with the way in which the chiefs and headmen wish their children to be taught, and are sending them to our chatechists. One chief of the remnant of the Barotse, who used to be the dominant race in the country, said to me, "You and Selous are the two men known in this country. I have given Selous one of my sons, and I will give you another." There is little use in trying to deal with the people till the confidence of the chiefs had been won. Canon Balfour is getting on well in the north-west, is on very good terms with the chiefs and people, and is founding missions, at one native town especially, where, more than three years ago, the people promised me that if I sent them a teacher they would build him a house.

"We have decided on Umtali as the central mission and base of operations on account of its healthiness, its being the centre of a growing European mining population, its not being far from the largest native tribes, and its being comparatively near to the sea. There for some time we have been making preparations for a large industrial farm, and have had natives working hard, who have already got into the brickmaking stage. But our difficulties have certainly been great; and our having to make brick-moulds out of old packing-cases, and our trowel out of an old spade, were small ones compared with paying and feeding the workers.

"There is an opening for mission work in the country which I believe has never been surpassed. To-morrow, with the full concurrence and assistance of the chiefs who could establish between twenty and thirty large centres. The Chartered Company, by its action as regards the land, is supporting our extension in every direction; but the expense is enormous. I will go into details when I see you. My main reason for going to England now should be to collect money to put the whole undertaking on a proper basis. I intend, God helping me, to have a little pamphlet published in England, giving an account of the mission, which anyone who is interested in it could have. As yet our supporters are chiefly composed of soldiers.

"Of course you heard of the walk of our hospital nurses to their work at Umtali? It was considered to be one of the finest things that had ever been done.

"My address in England will be 22, Kensington-gate.

"I am, my dear Metropolitan, yours affectionately in Christ.
"G. W. H. KNIGHT-BRUCE."

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

ACROSTIC RULES.

A Prize of One Guinea is given every month for the successful solution of the Acrostics appearing in the *John Bull*.

The present monthly competition will include the Acrostics that are given on Jan. 2, 9, 16, 23, and 30.

At the end of the month, in case competitors tie, they will proceed to guess off the ties, being debarred from prize-winning in the fresh monthly competition so long as they are engaged in contesting the ties.

No competitor can gain more than two Monthly Prizes in the course of the year.

All solutions must be forwarded not later than the Monday week following the appearance of the Acrostic addressed to the ACROSTIC EDITOR of the *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, E.C., and signed by a pseudonym of not inordinate length.

Alternatives to the number of three are allowed.

All solutions received are acknowledged, whether correct or not.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 1.

(JANUARY, 1891.)

1. F	EN	S
2. O	RIO	N
3. G	ALLI	O
4. S	ALLO	W

Solutions have been received from White Hat, Robin, Iden, Rattle, Edith, Boozlewax, The Owl, Etak, Viz, M.A.E.B., Exonienses, Molly, Katydid, Hadji, Two Countesses, Greca, and Dunston.

JULY TIES.—Correct solutions have been received from E.A.F. and Sociable, who remain competing.

OCTOBER TIES.—Correct solutions have been received from Chelmsford, Noryb, E.V.P., Chameleon, and The Griffin, who remain competing.

DECEMBER TIES.—Correct solutions have been received from Garbir and Elle, who remain competing.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 3.

(JANUARY, 1892.)

PROEM.

Over mountain ranges, and man has the knack
Of pursuing the one on the other's back.

1.
Indicate an honour that many prize.

2.
Seek in mythology or else in the skies.

3.
Hard to dislodge, so close it clings.

4.
Beloved by one of our English kings.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JANUARY 16.

The news of the speedy and fatal termination to the Duke of Clarence's short illness has been received with universal consternation and grief. The following touching tribute of the Queen herself to the memory of her deceased grandson needs no comment:—

"Her Majesty received early this morning, with the deepest grief, the news of the calamity which has befallen her family and the nation at large in the fatal termination of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale's short illness. The Queen was devotedly attached to her beloved grandson, who always evinced the greatest affection towards Her Majesty, and whose charming disposition and high character had endeared him to her since his childhood.

"Her Majesty, on receiving yesterday the news of the Duke's critical condition, was anxious to proceed at once to Sandringham, but was dissuaded from doing so by medical advice."

The official description of the last hours and death of the Duke of Clarence states that late on the evening of the 13th there was a decided improvement in his condition, which continued up to 2 a.m. on the 14th, and a reassuring message was sent to the Queen at midnight. At 2 a.m. serious collapse came on, which threatened to be immediately fatal, and the members of the Royal Family were summoned to the bedside. His Royal Highness rallied from this attack and regained some degree of consciousness, but after a time it became evident that the rally was only of a temporary character. The Rev. F. A. J. Hervey, domestic chaplain to the Prince of Wales, was therefore sent for, and read the prayers for the dying in the presence of the assembled family. His Royal Highness gradually sank, and expired peacefully about 9.10 a.m. There were present in the room their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, who had never left their son's bedside, Prince George, Princess Louise (Duchess of Fife) and the Duke of Fife, the Princesses Victoria and Maud, the Duke of Teck, Princess Mary Adelaide (Duchess of Teck), Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, together with the three physicians who had been in attendance on his Royal Highness during his illness, and the three nurses.

The hapless Prince whose untimely death the country is deploring was born on January 8th, 1864. Until 1871 he was educated at home. He then passed two years on board the *Britannia* at Dartmouth. But the most important part of the Prince's education was the voyage round the world, upon which he was sent with his younger brother, Prince George. Both princes, according to the account of their governor, Mr. J. N. Dalton, who accompanied them on the tour, as long as they were on board ship, were treated exactly like the other midshipmen, and performed all the duties which usually fall to their lot: they took their turn in all weathers by day or night at watch-keeping and going aloft, at sail, drill, or boat duty. There was no difference, of any sort or kind, made between them and their gun-room messmates. On September 18, 1879, the two Princes embarked on the corvette *Bacchante* for the Mediterranean. On May 2, 1880, the *Bacchante* returned from her voyage, in the course of which she had visited the Mediterranean, the West Indies, and Bermuda. In their voyage round the world in 1881 and 1882 as midshipman in the *Bacchante*, commanded by Captain Lord Charles Scott, they visited many countries. The journal of the two Princes kept during their wanderings was published under the title *The Cruise of the Bacchante*, the young men's tutor, Mr. Dalton, editing the volumes. Both Princes kept very regular diaries all the time they were away from home.

In the October term of 1883, Prince Albert Victor entered into residence at Trinity College, Cambridge. Here he attained considerable popularity, largely owing to his freedom from "side." He had not many friends, and those with whom he was allowed to associate were selected for him by responsible authorities. Among the young men who saw a good deal of the Prince were, we believe, Mr. Austen Chamberlain and a son of Admiral Maxse. His Sunday evenings Prince Albert Victor often spent at the rooms of Mr. Oscar Browning at King's College. In the spring of 1884 Prince Albert Victor went to Heidelberg to attend some courses of lectures at the University. Before, however, he could do this he had to master the German language sufficiently to enable him to follow the professors' discourse. During his stay at the old University town the Prince resided at the house of Dr. Ihne, one of the University lecturers, there to perfect himself in German. Prince Albert Victor lived as simply as the professor and his family. He had one attendant; one large sitting-room and a bedroom, which other pupils of the professor had inhabited before him.

In 1885 the coming of age of Prince Albert Victor was celebrated at Sandringham. The Prince's coming of age brought him, it is needless to say, many letters of congratulation. Among these none was more interesting than tne following from Mr. Gladstone:—

"*Hawarden Castle, Jan.* 7.

"Sir,—As the oldest among the confidential servants of Her Majesty, I cannot allow the anniversary to pass without notice which will to-morrow bring your Royal Highness to full age, and thus mark an important epoch in your life. The hopes and intentions of those whose lives lie, like mine, in the past are of little moment, but they have seen much, and what they have seen suggests much for the future. There lies before your Royal Highness in prospect the occupation, I trust at a distant date, of a throne which, to me at least, appears the most illustrious in the world, from its history and associations, from its legal basis, from the weight of the cares it brings, from the loyal love of the people, and from the unparalleled opportunities it gives, in so many ways, and in so many regions, of doing good to the almost countless numbers whom the Almighty has placed beneath the sceptre of England. I fervently desire and pray, and there cannot be a more animating prayer, that your Royal Highness may ever grow in the principles of conduct, and may be adorned with all the qualities which correspond with this great and noble vocation.

"And, Sir, if sovereignty has been relieved by our modern institutions of some of its burdens, it still, I believe, remains true that there has been no period of the world's history at which successors to the Monarchy could more efficaciously contribute to the stability of a great historic system, dependent even more upon love than upon strength, by devotion to their duties, and by a bright example to the country. This result we have happily been permitted to see, and other generations will, I trust, witness it anew.

"Heartily desiring that in the life of your Royal Highness every private and personal may be joined with every public blessing, I have the honour to remain, Sir, your Royal Highness's most dutiful and faithful servant, "W. E. GLADSTONE."

By return of post Mr. Gladstone received from the young Prince the following cordial reply:—

"*Sandringham, Norfolk, Friday, January* 9, 1885.—Dear Mr. Gladstone,—I wish I was better able to answer your very kind letter, conveying, as it does, not only the best of good wishes, but carrying with them reflections on the past and advice for the future, for which I wish to thank you. I assure you the letter shall have that attention which words from yourself must deserve. It admirably describes much which demands my most earnest thought on this perhaps most important birthday of my life. Believe me, I am very grateful for your remembrance of me this day, and among the many offerings which have reached me, I prize nothing more than the letter you have so kindly written, for which pray accept my best thanks. I am glad to believe that your health is restored, and I trust your many friends will have no cause for renewed anxiety on your behalf. With my most kind remembrances to Mrs. Gladstone, believe me, yours very sincerely,

"(Signed) ALBERT VICTOR."

The Prince's first appearance as a public speaker was on January 31, 1885, when he opened the Whittington Club for shoeblacks in Leman-street, Whitechapel. The young Prince was modesty and nervousness personified, and the other boys sympathised with his nervousness and liked him for his modesty. There was some little disappointment heard in one quarter because the speech was read from manuscript; but great was the contempt of the bystanders for their less lettered comrades who did not know that the Prince was only "acting constitutional like," for was not the Queen's Speech also read, and even written for her? The words which the Prince read on the occasion are worth recalling:—

"I wish to help you to be a credit to this club by asking you to remember two things. First, whatever you do, whether it be blacking a pair of shoes, practising gymnastics, reading a book, helping a friend, whatever it is, do it as well as you can. 'If a thing is worth doing at all it is worth doing well,' is a good old English motto. Secondly, never do what you know to be wrong. Often you will feel inclined, either through your own wishes or through the promptings of companions, to do something you would like, but which your conscience tells you ought not to be done. This is the time not to give way; be brave, stand firm, refuse under any circumstances to do what you are not sure is right. May I ask you to remember these two things? If you will do so, then, as you grow up you will be worthy to play your part as English citizens. When you come to years of discretion you will be able to judge for yourselves whether you will remain here in England, or whether you will seek your share in the English lands beyond the seas. There is plenty of room out there, ampler air and larger aims, and here you seem rather crowded. May God bless you all, whether here or there."

At York, in 1888, he spoke well in support of the movement which has resulted in the Gordon Boys' Home. In moving a resolution in favour of a national memorial to General Gordon, as "a fitting tribute to his distinguished career as a soldier, his devotion to duty, his earnest, simple Christian faith, his constant self-abnegation, and the nation's sorrow at his death," the Prince said:—"I think that the resolution sums up the character of the man in honour of whose memory we are met here to-day. If we take each phrase in succession, we find qualities which point towards the attainment of the highest perfection which weak mortals can hope for. Amid the excitement aroused by the events which have followed so rapidly on his death, we may have lost sight of the duty which lies before us as Englishmen of raising some sort of memorial to a man who combined in his nature the courage of a hero and the feelings of a saint. I am therefore confident that those who have so cordially responded to the invitations to attend this meeting will pass with unmingled feelings the resolution with which I have been intrusted. I feel more deeply my share in these proceedings, owing to the fact that my father is president of the council of the Gordon National Memorial, and takes the deepest interest in the institution whose cause we have at heart."

In November, 1889, the Prince went to Southern India, where he had a narrow escape of being killed by an elephant. He was created Duke of Clarence and Avondale in 1890. A good deal of time was spent by the Duke with his regiment at York. The engagement of the Prince to the Princess Victoria May of Teck was announced on Monday, December 7, 1891.

Mr. W. M. Acworth, of the London County Council, has been discussing the question whether the machine provided by Mr. Ritchie's Act of 1888 is suitable for the work which it has to do:—"I for one am firmly persuaded that it is not, and never can be without radical reconstruction." He does not believe that the present method of organisation results in too much power being left in the hands of the permanent officials. The North-Western Railway has 1,800 miles and 650 stations, on whose maintenance it spends over 1,000,000 a year, and the committee charged with their supervision consists of ten members and meets for an hour or so ten times in the year. In other words, the whole of the executive work, however important, is dealt with by the permanent officials in their almost unfettered discretion. The Parks Committee of the London County Council and its sub-committees, with a budget of only £70,000 per annum, and with only a few hundred men and some 3,000 acres of land under their charge, meet about 200 times in the year, and interfere with every detail, down to the lopping of a particular branch off an individual tree. Most men who know how great businesses are managed, how much more competent a general manager is than an ordinary director, a permanent Under Secretary of State than an average member of Parliament, will agree that the permanent officials should have, not less power, but far more than they have at present.

Mr. Acworth insists that reform must take quite other direction from this:—"For my part, I cannot believe that London will ever be satisfactorily governed on the committee system at all. As it seems to me, the analogy with the ordinary municipal corporation is entirely misleading. The largest English municipality is scarcely more populous than two of the big London parishes. London will do better in seeking an analogy for its organisation in that of the government of the country, with its permanent Civil Service and its Cabinet responsible to Parliament. Conceive the Post Office managed by a committee of fifteen M.P.'s, with Mr. Henniker Heaton in the chair; imagine the Admiralty under the control of a similar committee, whose chairman, I presume, would be Sir Edward Reed; and you have an idea of the impossibility of the task that the London County Council committees are expected to perform. But now that, for better for worse—for my own part I believe that on the whole it is for the better—London local government has become as frankly a matter of party politics as elections to the House of Commons, why should we not openly recognise the fact and make the best of it?

"The outline of a reasonable organisation might be something as follows:—The average county councillor would have no more to do with actual administration than the ordinary M.P. has at the present moment. The administration would be in the hands of a body of, say, six or eight members, whom we may call the cabinet, who would be selected from the party in a majority at the time, and would be responsible, collectively for the general direction of affairs, and individually each for one of the departments of the Council's work. There would be then, for example, an administrator—I must not presume to call him a Minister—standing in the same relation to the Council's chief engineer or comptroller that Sir James Fergusson occupies in reference to Sir Arthur Blackwood, or Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in reference to Sir Henry Calcraft. The one would supply the general intelligence and the sense of the draft of opinion on the Council and among its constituents, the other the requisite technical knowledge and ability. The joint result of their deliberations would then come before the Council on the responsibility of a trusted leader—if sufficiently important, on the responsibility of all the trusted leaders of the dominant majority. Under present conditions the Council has more than once hurriedly decided a matter of the greatest moment on a casual amendment suddenly moved by an irresponsible private member."

An eminent member of the London County Council, Mr. Brudenell-Carter, writes:—"A great part of the work of the Council is necessarily delegated to Committees, to some of which large executive powers have been intrusted, while others do little more than make recommendations to the Council. The ordinary Committees are now nineteen in number, and there are also five 'special' Committees; the general result has been as follows:—

5	Members of Council	are	members of only	1	Com.
23	,,	,,	,,	2	Coms.
33	,,	,,	,,	3	,,
21	,,	,,	,,	4	,,
19	,,	,,	,,	5	,,
17	,,	,,	,,	6	,,
7	,,	,,	,,	7	,,
3	,,	,,	,,	8	,,
2	,,	,,	,,	9	,,
1	Member of Council	is a	member of	11	,,

The member of Council who undertook the largest amount of Committee work was due at 193 meetings, and attended 139 (I speak of Committee meetings only) during the last year; and the member who undertook the smallest amount was due at eighteen and attended eight. The largest actual attendance on the part of any member was 149; and there were three who never attended any Committee meeting at all.

"In order to understand how the existing arrangements have been made to work out in practice, it is necessary to remember that the Council contains not merely a majority, amounting to about two-thirds of its number, of persons who profess Radical or Socialistic opinions, but among them a large contingent of mere politicians, and another large contingent of persons who, without desiring to be disrespectful to them, I can only describe as 'faddists.' These contingents are alike in being careless or even contemptuous of the work which they were elected to do, as well as in their desire to use the Council for purposes which did not fall within the contemplation of the Legislature, and they command the unquestioning obedience of the less active members of the Radical party. The two contingents overlap one another to some extent, and, although they are usually found working together in cordial alliance, there are certain differences between the most typical examples of each. The mere Radical politician in the Council is a person with an undeveloped sense of duty, who aims chiefly at attaining popularity with the ignorant for the party to which he belongs; while the mere faddist is a person with no sense of relative proportion, who strives after some small matter without regard to consequences, and equally without regard to any incidental departure from the first principles of justice or of economy. It is possible to hold a sixpence before the eye in such a manner as to shut out the view of the sun, and the mental vision of the honest faddest is obscured in a similar fashion.

"When the Committees were dissolved and reconstituted, in November, 1890, members of the Council who were known to be Conservatives were left out even of committees on which they had expressed a desire to serve, while Radicals were placed upon more committies than they could attend. In the case of the more prominent members of the Radical party, the number of committees to which they were appointed was such as at first sight to seem absurd; but the object was to give to certain leaders a foothold in every committee, so that, without necessarily either taking part, or even desiring to take part, in the transaction of its ordinary business, they might control its decisions at critical moments. Hence, whenever the work of any committee admitted of being influenced or distorted to serve some political end, it was found that members whose ordinary attendance was far from regular would be present for the special occasion, and would be in a position to communicate to a sufficient majority of obedient colleagues the orders which they had themselves received.

"Speaking, then, quite generally, I think that the magnitude and the constitution of the committees of the Council have not been determined by simple muddle-headedness, as might at first sight appear, but entirely by political considerations, and that to these considerations efficiency has been unscrupulously sacrificed. The Radical majority in the Council appear to me not to have taken the slightest interest either in the good government of London or in the duties assigned to them by the Legislature, and which they were elected by their fellow-ratepayers to discharge. Their aim has been, from the very first day of their assembling, to stimulate and maintain vague discontent among the wage-earning classes in relation to employers, and among occupiers in relation to landowners, hoping, I suppose, that this discontent would tend to withdraw votes from the supporters of the Government at the next Parliamentary election. They have not cared actually to impede the proper work of committees, if any of the members chose to be at the trouble of attending to it; but they have regarded each committee chiefly as a machine which might be manipulated for party purposes, and the Council itself as an aggregate of such machines. They have therefore allowed each committee to contain a sufficient number of drudges to transact its statutory business, but have taken care that it should also contain a Radical majority, and among them a sufficient number of active partisans to guide and determine the votes of this majority on special occasions. It will be for the ratepayers of London to decide whether this system is one which it is desirable to perpetuate."

Blackwood's Magazine for January contains an article on "The Fall of Balmaceda," from the pen of an eye-witness of many of the scenes described. Describing Balmaceda's last earthly residence at the Argentine Legation, the writer says:—"The one room in which Balmaceda lived was in a disused part of the house, led to by a private staircase, with a door at the foot, which was always kept locked. His food was prepared by a trustworthy woman-servant—the only person there, besides his hosts, who knew of his presence. To avoid suspicion, she went out and bought his food every day, and cooked it on a little spirit-lamp up-stairs. Balmaceda wrote incessantly, occupying himself in making an exposition of his conduct and plan of government; but this he afterwards destroyed. One day when the door at the foot of the staircase had been accidently left open, the children of the house ran up, and, playing about, began noisily to thump on the locked door of his room. They little knew that behind it, revolver in hand, stood a desperate man who, hearing the sounds, and living in constant terror of his life, thought that his hiding-place had been discovered by the people, and waited for death, determined to sell his life dearly. It was a dramatic contrast—the unconscious children at play on one side of the door; the fallen and desperate man, hidden in the darkness, on the other."

We deeply regret to record the death of the Rev. Noel Freeling, Fellow and Sub-Warden of Merton College, Oxford, and vicar of Holywell, of an attack of inflammation of the lungs, following upon influenza. For the last twenty years he has been a prominent figure in Oxford University and civic life. He never made an enemy; his sympathy, courtly bearing, and devotion to duty insuring to him the friendship and affection of all with whom he came in contact. Canon Freeling became Rural Dean of Oxford in 1874, three years after he succeeded to the living of Holywell. In 1884 he was appointed Secretary of the Oxford Diocesan Conference, and in 1885 was elected Proctor in Convocation and appointed to an honorary canonry of Christ Church. He was a younger brother of Sir Sandford Freeling, K.C.M.G.

In Bosnia the people are now quite reconciled to the system of general military service, though they were not accustomed to it prior to the Austrian occupation. The parish authorities and the priests have supported the Austrian military authorities. As nearly 40 per cent. of the population belong to the Mahomedan religion, provision had to be made for the religious requirements of a similar proportion of the native troops. Military *imams*, holding the same rank as chaplains in the Austrian army, were appointed to attend to the spiritual welfare of their co-religionists. Prayer-carpets and pouches to carry the prescribed four ritual books form part of the Mussulman soldier's equipment. Their food is prepared in accordance with the precepts of their creed, and in the barracks where they are quartered in Vienna there is a mosque for their use. As in the case of our own Sepoy army in India, it had to be considered whether soldiers of different race and

religion should be separated by battalions or companies, or should serve together. The Austrian authorities had to decide whether it was advisable for Christians and Mahomedans, Greeks and Roman Catholics, to be kept apart or mingled indiscriminately. The latter alternative was adopted and so far has proved entirely successful, and this furnishes one more proof that association in regimental or garrison life, combined with *esprit de corps*, is a powerful agent towards the effacement of antagonism of race and religion in an army.

The existing government of Egypt (writes a correspondent) is a despotism tempered by the British occupation. A quarter of a century ago the Consuls dominated everything in Egypt. Even then, however, their power was exercised in the interests of the nations which they represented. Each was supreme in his doman, but none towered over the rest. At present the Consul-General who represents the United Kingdom may be styled the dominant authority in Egypt after the Khedive. As a ruler, however, the Khedive is despotic in theory. Sir John Bowring, who forwarded to Lord Palmerston a report on Egypt, wrote that the state of society in Egypt under Mehemet Ali "is such that there is no law but the law of violence, and every master beats his servants. The Minister of Public Instruction gave 2,300 blows on the feet to one of his dependqnts, who died the next day, but he paid £45 to the family and the affair was hushed up. I saw a young man take off his sash in the street, throw it round the neck of an old man, and nearly strangle him in the presence of the lookers on. The Dufturdar, in order to punish a smith who had shoed his horse badly, ordered the shoes to he taken off and nailed to the feet of the smith, which was done." These horrible occurrences excited no surprise in the native mind; they are happily impossible now, and the system prevailing under the present Khedive marks the gigantic advance which has been made since 1837.

The paternal rule of Tewfik has benefited the masses, but it has alienated the classes. Those who used to hold office under Ismail had no more squeamishness than those who exercised authority under Mehemet Ali. The poor and the humble were flogged at the bidding of their superiors in social station, and there was no redress on the part of the injured. The Courts, which are now opened to the poor and the humble will do them justice. Flogging is no longer an institution in Egypt, but the classes who used to inflict it with impunity do not thank those who have abolished it. They look askance at the reforms which have been made since the late Khedive became Sovereign, and those especially which date from the period of the British occupation. If the check which now exists were withdrawn the bad old days would return. The governing class regards the abolition of the courbash as a mistake dictated by foolish motives of humanity. The abolition of the *corvée*, or forced labour, which has been effected in spite of opposition from France, has given offence to many persons of note, as they used to profit by it. The Government as now carried on has done everything that is possible to extinguish corruption in high places; but corruption is not considered a grave offence by Orientals. These persons are indifferent about the establishment of a financial equilibrium, and they would account national bankruptcy no disgrace or a misfortune, thinking that the discharge of national obligations is to be deprecated if it involved additional taxation to which they might have to contribute.

As for improvements in irrigation upon which the welfare of the community largely depends, they regard them with distaste, because, under the corrupt system which formerly prevailed, they profited unduly to the detriment of their poorer fellow-countrymen. The cities and towns of Egypt will never be as healthy as they ought to be till they are drained as they might be; yet the Egyptians will drink polluted water without dreading typhoid fever. Many innovations which any European would account improvements are regarded as sacrilegious by the devout Egyptian who reveres the Prophet. The reformer has not only a mass of prejudice and passion to vanquish, but works under the disadvantage that what he has accomplished will fail to be consolidated unless the physical force which enabled him to succeed should continue to guard his labours until a generation shall have grown up and accepted them.

The late Khedive was an estimable man, under whose benevolent rule his country has made rapid strides. He might easily have rendered all progress impossible. Though not a constitutional ruler, he resembled such a ruler as closely as could be expected from any one in his position. The purpose with which Sir Evelyn Baring exercises his authority is the promotion of Egyptian interests. The work done by the Englishmen in Egypt who fill offices there really contributes to render the country more capable of self-government. Their example is a species of liberal education. It is an object lesson. The Egyptians as a body do not resent the rule of a foreigner so much as those of other nationalities might do. Since the days of the Pharaohs the Egyptians have not been masters in their own house; they have borne in turn and with placid submission the domination of Persians and Greeks, of Arabs from Arabia and Bagdad, of Tartars, Circassians, and Turks. To them the control which Great Britain now exercises, directly or indirectly, is far less obnoxious than that of other ruling Powers, while the younger and more intelligent Egyptians are persuaded that the interests of Great Britain and Egypt are identical. Two-thirds of the Egyptian exports find a market in Great Britain; one-half of the imports into Egypt come from Great Britain.

The work of England in Egypt has been the introduction of reforms which lighten the burdens of the fellaheen, the fair collection of taxes, the impartial administration of justice, and everything which tends to transform the government of the country from being a despotism, which is almost absolute, into a paternal system which resembles constitutional rule. The great requirement of Egypt is peace and the certainty that it will last. At present there is a doubt whether the *Pax Britannica*, which has contributed to render Egypt prosperous, may not be suddenly ended by those who established it. An abrupt interference with the machinery which is now in motion, and which works well, might cause an irremediable breakdown. Were Great Britain to leave Egypt to itself the last state of the country would be worse than the first.

It is not given to every Chancellor to make an *impromptu* oration in excellent Ciceronian Latin. Yet that is what Lord Salisbury did at Hatfield on the occasion of his inauguration to the Chancellorship of Oxford in 1870. The speech abounded in allusions to the remarks made by previous orators, and therefore could not have been composed beforehand. The pleased surprise of the University deputation at their Chancellor's facility in conversing in Latin may be imagined.

The inauguration of the Duke of Devonshire as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, on Tuesday, was distinguished by some admirable oratory. The Latin speech made by Dr. Sandys, the Public Orator, is worth preserving:—"Dignissime Domine, Domine Cancellarie:—Quod munus a nobis libenter oblatum tam benigne suscipere dignatus es, tibi, vir illustrissime, senatus totius nomine gratias et agimus et habemus maximas. Etiam ipso in dolore et desiderio nostro lastamur tamen seden nostram curulem, Cancellarii optimi obitu nuper vacuam relictam, a filio eiusdem insigni occupatum iri, recordati olim inter Romanos, cum Quintus Fabius Maximus plenus annis, plenus honoribus decessit, viri tanti in locum filium eius fuisse inauguratum. Si vitae tuae cursum hodie paulisper contemplari licet, patre ab ipeo liberaliter educatus, laurea Academica solito maturius ornatus, solito maturius scholarum ex umbra rerum civilium in lucem egressus, negotiorum publicorum provincias complures non sine laude administrasti; in senatu Brittannico vir primarius exstitisti; summa denique animi integritate et constantia patriae universae saluti et imperii totius commodis praeclare consuluisti. Quod autem ad Academiam nostram attinet, sine dubio patris tui merita insignia aemulatus disciplinam nostram veterem, iura et privilegia nostra omnia ex antiquo stabilita, tuam in tutelam tradita, si quando opus fuerit, fortiter defendes. Tu civitati nostrae cavendo dum invigilas, satis superque erimus tuti. Tuo (ut speramus) sub patrocinio inter iuventutem Academicam certaminibus quotannis propositis studiorum amor, sicut antea, accendetur. Quod si quis Musas colere negligit, agris potius colendis operam daturus, nonnullis fortasse non ingratum erit, 'si facis ut patriae sit idoneus, utilis agris.' Tu certe, si quid vitae ante actae ex omine hodie licet augurari, patriae totius utilitati et artium revera liberalium studiis ne in posterum quidem unquam deeris. Nos interim hodierni diei sollemnia animo grato recordati, non immerito gloriabimur, uno in saeculo gentem eandem illustrissimam bis patronum nobis egregium dedisse, et patris imperio prospero viri tanti in herede insigni feliciter continuato, auspiciis optimis sellam nostram curulem denuo honestavisse. Dixi."

Sir Robert Ball contributes to the *Fortnightly* an instructive paper on "The New Astronomy: its Methods and Results." It seems, he says, as if the spectroscope were for the future to be utilised not merely for that chemical examination of objects which is in the scope of no other method, but also as a means of advancing in a particular way our knowledge of the movements of the heavenly bodies. The ordinary expression, *fixed star*, is a misnomer, for almost every star which has been observed long enough is seen to be in motion. It is infinitely improbable that such an object as a really fixed star actually exists. Thus the constellations are becoming gradually transformed by the movements of the several stars which form them. It is, however, obvious that if a star should happen to be darting directly towards the observer or directly from him, no change in its position could be noticed. The resources of the older astronomy were quite incapable of meeting the demands of astronomers when it became necessary to learn the movements of the stars to us or from us as well as the movements perdendicular to the line of vision, which had always been the subject of much investigation. It is just here that the spectroscope comes in to tell exactly what the older methods were unable to tell. The logic of the new method is simple enough. Our eyes are so constituted that each particular hue of the spectrum—the red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet—is associated with a corresponding number of vibrations per second. It will thus be seen that the interpretation we put on any ray of light depends solely, as far as its hue is concerned, on the number of vibrations per second produced on the retina. Increase that number of vibrations in any way, then the hue shifts towards one nearer the blue end of the spectrum; decrease the number of vibrations per second, and the hue shifts along the spectrum in the opposite direction.

From these considerations it is apparent that the hue of a light as interpreted by the eye will undergo modification if the source from which the light radiates is moving towards us or moving from us.

Let us suppose the existence of a star emitting light of a pure green colour. This star pours forth each second a certain number of vibrations appropriate to its particular colour. But now suppose that the star is hurrying towards us, it follows that the number of vibrations received in a second by the eye will undergo an increase. For the relative movement is the same as if the earth were rushing towards the star. In this case we advance, as it were, to meet the light-waves, and consequently receive them at less intervals than if we were to wait for their arrival. If the earth and the star are approaching each other, more waves of light per second will be received on the retina than if their positions are relatively stationory. But the interpretation which the brain will put on this accession to the number of waves per second is that the hue of the light is altered to some shade nearer the blue end of the spectrum. In fact, if we could conceive the velocity with which the bodies approached to be sufficiently augmented, the colour of the star would seem to change from green to blue, from blue to indigo, from indigo to violet.

On the other hand, we may consider the original green star and the earth to be moving apart from each other. The effect of this is that the number of waves poured into the eye is lessened, and accord-

ingly the brain interprets this to imply that the hue of the star has shifted from the green to the red end of the spectrum. If the speed with which the bodies increase their distance be sufficiently large, the green may transform into a yellow, the yellow into an orange, the orange into a red. It must be remembered that the case of a star which dispenses light of perfect simplicity of composition is one that can hardly exist among the heavenly bodies, though it may be admitted that there is a certain approach to it in one or two remarkable cases. It is much more usual for the light from a star to be of a highly composite type. It is a fortunate circumstance that the lines in the spectrum afford a precise means of measuring the extent of the shift due to motion. If the movement of the star be towards us then the whole system of lines is shifted towards the blue end, whereas it moves towards the red end when the star is hastening from us. The amount of the shift is a measure of the speed of the movement. This is the consideration which brings the process within the compass of practical astronomy. It is possible in favourable cases to obtain determinations of the velocities of objects in the line of sight with a depree of precision which leaves no greater margin for doubt than about 5 per cent. of the total amount. As the first illustration of the extraordinary results that are now being obtained by the application of the new process, Sir Robert Ball takes the case of the celebrated variable Algol. This star is a well-known object to all star-gazers; it lies in the constellation of Perseus, and its vagaries attrated notice in early times. It was known as the Demon Star. For two days and ten hours the star remains of uniform lustre, being ranked about the second magnitude; then a decline of brightness sets in, and the star in a few hours parts with three-fifths of its brightness. At the lowest point it remains for about twenty minutes, and then the brilliancy commences to increase, so that in a few hours more Algol has resumed its original character. The entire period required for the decline and the rise is about ten hours, and the whole cycle of the changes has been determined with much accuracy, and is at present two days, twenty hours, forty-eight minutes, fifty-two seconds. It fortunately happens that there is a smaller star near Algol which serves as a convenient standard of comparison. Under ordinary circumstances Algol is much brighter than its neighbour, but when it sinks to its lowest point it then happens that the two stars have almost equal lustre. It is only within the last year or two that the mystery of the Demon Star has received its true interpretation.

It had been suggested long ago that the loss of light might be due to an eclipse of the brilliant star by some dark companion. The existence of the dark companion was, however, almost destitute of support from observations until Vogel made his wonderful discovery. Applying the improved spectrographic process to Algol, he determined on one night that Algol was retreating at a speed of twenty-six miles a second. When, however, Vogel came to repeat his observations he found that Algol was again moving with the same velocity, but this time the movement was towards the earth instead of from it. These movements of Algol to and fro were strictly periodic. For one day and ten hours the star is moving towards us, and then for a like time it moves from us, the maximum speed in each advance or retreat being twenty-six miles a second. It is invariably found that every time the movement of retreat is completed, the star loses its brilliance, and regains it again at the commencement of the return movement. It is thus plain that the changes in brilliance of the star bear an important relation to the periodic movement. Now, it is impossible for a star to run along a straight line for a certain distance, stop, turn back, again retrace its movement, stop, and again return. Such movement is simply forbidden by the laws of motion. We can, however, easily ascertain that there is a type of motion possible for Algol which shall be compatible with the results of the spectroscopic research and also be permitted by the laws of motion. There is no objection to the supposition that Algol is moving in a path which is nearly, if not exactly a circle. It will be only necessary to suppose that the plane of its orbit passes near the earth. During the description of one semicircle Algol will be coming towards us, while, during the other semicircle it will be going from us and thus the observed facts of the movement are conciliated with the laws of motion.

The fact that Algol revolves in an orbit having been thus demonstrated, we know such a movement is possible on one condition only, and that is that there is an attracting body in the neighbourhood around which Algol revolves. Of course the student of mechanics knows that in such a case each of the bodies revolves around the other. The spectroscopic evidence admits of no other interpretation save that there must be another mighty body in the immediate vicinity of Algol. There cannot be any longer a doubt that the mystery has been solved. Algol must be attended by a companion star, which, if not absolutely as devoid of intrinsic light as the earth or the moon, is neverthless dark relatively to Algol. Once in each period of revolution this obscure body intrudes between the earth and Algol, cutting off a portion of the direct light from the star, and thus producing the well-known effect. Here we have such a remarkable concurrence between the facts of observation and the laws of dynamics that it is impossible to doubt the explanation they provide of the variability of this famous star. Further, the stars, of course, are suns often comparable with, and often far exceeding, our own sun in lustre and dimensions; but their distance is far to large to enable us to measure their diameters by the ordinary processes of the observatory. Who would have predicted some few years ago that the spectroscope was to be the instrument to which we should be indebted for the means of putting a measuring tape round the girth of a star?

The principle of the method is plain. We are first to notice that Algol, at the moment of its greatest eclipse, has lost about three-fifths of its light; it therefore follows that the dark satellite must have covered three-fifths of the bright surface. It is also to be noticed that the period of maximum obscuration is about twenty minutes, and that we know the velocity of the bright star. These facts, added to our knowledge that ten hours is required for the brilliancy to sink from and regain its original lustre, enable the sizes of the two globes to be found. We are to think of Algol as a vast object, a glowing globe, a veritable Sun, much larger than our own. The diameter of the Sun would have to be increased by almost 200,000 miles to make it as great as that of Algol. But though Algol is twice as big as the Sun, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the greater part of Algol must be composed of matter in a gaseous state. The dark companion of Algol is an object which we never have seen, and apparently never can expect to see, but yet we have been able not only to weigh it and to measure it, but also to determine its movements. It appears that the companion of Algol is about the same size as our Sun, but has a mass only one-fourth as great. This indicates the existence of a globe of matter which must be largely in the gaseous state, but which, nevertheless, seems to be devoid of intrinsic luminosity. This body is the smaller of the two, and the speed with which it moves is double as great as that of Algol. It revolves with apparent uniformity in an orbit which must be approximately circular, and it completes its journey in the brief period given above, which indicates the time of variability. So far the movements of Algol and its companion are not very dissimilar to movements in the solar system with which we are already familiar; but there is one point in which the Algol system presents features wholly without parallel in the planetary movements. It is that the two bodies are so very close together. I do not, of course, mean that they seem close by ordinary standards—for is not their distance always some 3,000,000 miles? This is, however, an unusually short distance when compared with the dimensions of the two globes themselves. The dimensions of the system may be appreciated by the simple illustration of taking a shilling and a sixpence and placing them so that the distance from rim to rim is 2in. The smaller coin will represent the dark satellite and the larger one Algol, fairly correct as to position and dimensions.

Mr. Reginald Brett, in the course of a review in the *Nineteenth Century* of Lord Rosebery's biography of Pitt, observes that in these days it is only under conditions specially favourable that a Prime Minister can govern the country from a seat in the House of Lords. One essential condition is that the Leader of the House of Commons should not be of pre-eminent ability. Lord Salisbury found himself obliged, at the commencement of the present Parliament, to eject Lord Randolph Churchill from the leadership of the Lower House. Had he not done so he would have ceased to be first in Cabinet Council. With self-assertion in his disposition, the Leader of the Commons is certain to prevail over the Head of the Government, handicapped by the ponderosities of the House of Lords. With the removal of Lord Randolph Churchill, all possible opposition to Lord Salisbury from within the Government disappeared. With the exception of Mr. Balfour, the Prime Minister's colleagues, if not exactly ornamental phantoms, as Lord Rosebery calls Mr. Pitt's, are all very excellent and clerkly persons, and neither individually nor collectively do they threaten his authority. Mr. Balfour's relation to him is peculiar and unusual. So that Lord Salisbury is master of his Cabinet very much as Mr. Pitt was master of his. But there is a difference. For had Mr. Pitt been removed to the Upper House, his lieutenants in the House of Commons would have been left unprotected, and exposed to the full blast of an opposition oratory unrivalled in Parliamentary history. Lord Salisbury's lieutenants, on the other hand, have enjoyed the support of allies who have more than covered their deficiencies. The Liberal Unionists have stood towards the Government in much the same relation as the goddesses of Olympus stood towards their favourite combatants in the Trojan war. One of them, indeed, in the guise of Mr. Goschen, has actually fought within the ranks.

To the world, remarks Mr. Brett, Mr. Pitt's manners were not genial. The mask, which his youth forced him to wear in 1783, became habit, and only rarely was removed. It is doubtful whether even Canning, whom Lord Rosebery says he loved as a son, ever saw him in the mood in which he revealed himself as late in life as 1804 to the young William Napier. Mr. Pitt is described as rising from table to meet his young guest, clasping him warmly by both hands; and, later on, he and the two young Stanhopes actually engaged in a game of romps, and were about to blacken their host's face with burnt cork, when Lords Castlereagh and Liverpool were announced. They were requested to wait awhile, "and the great Minister instantly turned to the battle, catching up a cushion and belabouring us with it in glorious fun. We were, however, too many and too strong for him, and after at least ten minutes' fight got him down, and were actually daubing his face, when, with a look of pretended confidence in his powers, he said, 'Stop! This will do; I could easily beat you all, but we must not keep those grandees waiting any longer.' His defeat, however, was palpable, and we were obliged to get a towel and basin of water to wash him clean, before he could receive the grandees. being thus put in order, the basin was hid behind the sofa, and the two lords were ushered in." Napier then describes the total change in Mr. Pitt's manner; how his tall, ungainly, bony figure seemed to grow to the ceiling, and how, throwing back his head, he spoke without regarding the figures of the men who bent before him. He dismissed them with a stiff inclination of the body, and then, turning to his boyish companions, with a laugh caught up the cushion and renewed the fight. Napier speaks of another occasion when he saw Mr. Pitt on the parade-ground of the Horse Guards talking to several gentlemen, evidently on business. When about forty yards from him, Napier caught his eye, and was advancing to greet him, when instantly his countenance changed, with a commanding fierceness of expression, difficult to describe, which emphatically said: "Pass on; this is no place for fooling." This picture of Mr. Pitt, so charming and so unexpected, may well be placed alongside of Mr. Fox's game at rounders with Albemarle, then a boy, at St. Anne's Hill; and Nelson, seated under the dining-room table, playing with young Nisbet. Still, in the House of Commons, men who knew him described his manner, if not repulsive, as cold, never inviting approach or encouraging acquaintance. Smiles were not natural to him, and, though young, and surrounded by admirers and flatterers, he maintained a sullen gravity. Many passages of strong

sarcasm—a weapon of which he was master—are recorded in his speeches. But few instances of wit have been remembered. It must have thickened as time went on, from the days of the club at the Boar's Head in East Cheap. But he seems to have condescended occasionally to chaff his colleagues. A story is told of Dundas, who, when being shaved at Edinburgh, suddenly felt the razor drawn across his throat, while the barber rushed from the room exclaiming, "I'ake that, traitor!" Dundas put up his hand to feel for blood, but the crime had been committed with the back of the razor. On his appearance in the Cabinet, after this story had doubtless reached his colleagues, Mr. Pitt inquired, "Are you quite sure your head is on your shoulders?" Otherwise, more jokes were made at Mr. Pitt's expense than are attributed to him.

In a trenchant article in the *Nineteenth Century* on "Hypnotism and Humbug," Dr. Ernest Hart relates that in 1837 the French Academy appointed a commission to examine the marvels of blindfold subjects who had been submitted to what was called animal magnetism. All their pretensions were dissipated; there was neither magnetism nor any power of second sight. This report was disputed. Dr. Burdin then offered a prize of 3,000f. to any person, somnambulist or otherwise, who would read without the use of his eyes. Six candidates from different parts of France presented themselves, for animal magnetism and somnambulism was then epidemic. A new commission was appointed, new failures occurred. Trials went on until October, 1840, when, at the close of a series of ignominious failures, in which the tricks of each pretender in succession were unmasked, the Academy decided that it would no longer respond to any communications relative to to this imposture and folly, miscalled animal magnetism and clairvoyance. The same thing occurred with Sir James Simpson, who twenty years afterwards, when similar pretences were rife in the United Kingdom, and somnambulists and clairvoyants and thought-readers were taking the stage again, offered to present a £500 note, which he had locked in a box and placed in a bank, to anyone who could read the number as it lay in the box. The note was never claimed. Mr. Labouchere's similar experiment with the so-called thought-reader Bishop is of quite recent date, but was performed under much less rigid circumstances, and by a person whose pretensions, although they excited a great deal of attention, were more than usually absurd.

An interesting account has been published of the archæological results of Mr. Theodore Bent's explorations in Mashonaland. At Zimbabwe excavations were made at the large circular building at the foot of the hill, which has a solid round tower and an encircling wall. Parallels to this temple may be found in the round temples of the Cabiri at Malta, the temple on Samothrace and elsewhere, and the Phœnician coin of Byblos gives a curiously apt illustration of the temple of Zimbabwe; not that the origin of Zimbabwe is Phœnician properly so called. but its origin is kindred, and is to be found in the mystic religions of the East which spread westwards. For centuries the circular building formed "the Zimbabwe" or Royal kraal of those Kaffir Emperors, the Monomatapa, a dynastic term, like Pharaoh, for the head of the race, which was once very powerful, but which was afterwards split into four and then into many parts, each governed by separate chiefs with their own Zimbabwe or Royal kraal, so that the name is now oft recurring in Mashonaland, and each petty chief has his own dynastic name. Even now, when Zimbabwe is deserted, the natives speak of the lower building as "Zimbabwe" or the Royal kraal, but the fortress on the adjacent hill only as "the walls" or "the ruins." This Kaffir race during their occupation of the building had cleared out almost all traces of the past, and the excavations there did not yield much more than the interior plan of the building and traces of the Kaffir habitation up to a recent date; a few small fragments of soapstone bowls and other articles being the only yield belonging to the earlier period. Among other eatures of this building are its massive walls, its monoliths, its three entrances, and its marvellous nterior arrangements. It is probably the finest specimen extant of ancient dry building.

The results of the work on the fortress were more satisfactory as regards actual finds. The excavators laid bare the narrow approach from the plain through two tortuous walls, protected by traverses, ambuscades, and every conceivable form of defence; this led up to a narrow gulley between a split granite boulder, up which a set of steps led on to a parapet above the precipice of granite. On this summit a very elaborate system of fortification had been erected, regardless of labour and strategic value; a wall 13ft. thick and 30ft. high runs along the edge of a sheer precipice, itself 90ft. high. This wall is surmounted by monoliths alternating with small round towers, and is again protected by an inner wall allowing of only a narrow passage between a redundancy of defence, impossible to account for. In this portion of the fortress was found a fine barbed copper spearhead and several implements of war. The upper part of this fortress, almost at the summit of the hill, was adorned with huge monoliths and decorated beams of soapstone, one 13ft. in height, the patterns thereon being chiefly of a geometric character. Flights of steps led up to this little plateau from either side, and on the removal of the jungle and the soil the adjacent buildings afforded the most curious plan and intricate labyrinthine confusion. The principal finds were in what is now used as a cattle kraal by the petty chief of the village on the hill. This was anciently the temple of the fortress, and was, luckily, not so much disturbed as the one below. The aspect was the same—namely, south-east, and the outer decoration ran round the same portion of the building as on the round one below. It was supported by a very elaborately constructed system of under walls, and was approached by a narrow passage and a staircase of considerable architectural merit, which we laid bare, the steps being formed by a continuation of the rounded courses of the outer wall. The simicircular outer wall of this temple had been decorated by several carved birds on the top of soapstone pedestals 5ft. to 6ft. in height. Of the five found, all were different, and all archaic in design. One only had its beak intact, showing it to be the resemblance of a vulture or a raven, many of which we saw around, and which when perched on monoliths bore a striking resemblance to the carved ones. Several iron bells of curious form were also found in close proximity to these birds, and were probably used for temple service. In the middle of the building stood an altar, built of small granite blocks, which unfortunately fell to pieces on the removal of the soil which supported it.

Adjoining the temple are two caves and depressions between the granite boulders, which yielded on excavation many finds of an interesting character. First, numerous fragments of soapstone bowls, perhaps used in temple service, and when broken cast out hither; one represents a hunting scene, in which a man with an arrow is in hot pursuit of a herd of zebras; behind him he drags with a leash a dog, which has turned round to growl at two hippopotami. There is a bird, too, rather better executed than the animals, for, as in all these bowls, the animals are rudely depicted, though the workmanship of the bowls themselves is of a high order of merit. Another fragment gives a portion of a procession, another has a bit of inscription carved on the lip; different animals and patterns are found on different fragments—curiously enough, no two fragments of the same bowl ever occurring. Several of the best finished bowls were perfectly plain, notably one very large one, which is almost intact, and has a very finely-chiselled surface and well rounded edges. Many fragments of pottery of excellent glaze and workmanship were also found. The patterns are mostly geometric, but executed with absolute correctness; and there were also numerous implements of war, including a gilt spear-head, many circular whorls of pottery varying in size; and in one corner quite near the surface we found several fragments of Persian and Celadon china, doubtless exchanged for gold by traders at some remote period. Perhaps the most interesting finds in this portion of the building were those in connection with the working of gold. Close underneath the temple stood a gold-smelting furnace made of very hard cement. Around it was many crucibles, also of cement, in which are still fixed in the glaze many dots of gold about the size of a pin's head; hard by, in a chasm between two boulders, lay all the rejected quartz casings from which the gold-bearing quartz had been extracted prior to crushing, proving beyond a doubt that these ruins, though themselves far removed from any gold reef, were the capital of a gold-producing people, who had chosen this hill fortress with its granite boulders on account of its peculiar advantages for strategic purposes. Tools for extracting gold from the furnaces, burnishers, crushers, &c., also figure among the finds.

There are many other ruins in the immediate vicinity of the great Zimbabwe, offering no marked features in addition to those already mentioned. The whole country from the Lundi to the Zambesi is studded with them, at long intervals, it is true, offering similar architectural features, and incontestably proving that they were erected by the same race. Of those visited by Mr. Bent one is called Mattindaila by the natives, and is situated about sixty-four miles north-east of Zimbabwe. The chief ruins are situated on a gentle granite eminence. Apparently there was once here a line of forts extending over many miles, of which Mattindaila was the centre. The area enclosed by the walls is almost as large as that of the circular building at Zimbabwe, which it closely resembles in many respects. But there is no sign of a round tower here, for destruction has worked even greater havoc at Mattindaila, and the walls themselves are far from intact. The patterns outside the wall are more elaborate even than those at Zimbabwe. One pattern runs for a space outside the wall, then for a corresponding space on the inside, and then on the outside again. This is similar to a pattern on the fort by the Lundi, whereas another pattern is identical with the one on the round tower at Zimbabwe, thus connecting them all over the chief entrance the pattern ran as a sort of lintel, and above it was a set of loopholes, one of which is still standing. The position of the patterns and the most substantial part of the building is identical with that at Zimbabwe—namely, south-east, whereas the opposite extremity in both cases has been much more carelessly constructed and defended. The interior is divided into chambers by cross walls, and is full of gigantic baobab trees, one of which in its growth has knocked down a portion of the wall. The entrances are curious and uniform, being all triple and squared at the corners, not rounded like those at Zimbabwe; all of them are walled up, pointing to the abandonment of this fortress during a time of war. Outside this fortress are a few minor buildings and numerous circular foundations of regularly-built granite blocks, varying in diameter from 6ft. to 15ft., presumably the foundation of huts in which the inhabitants lived. The other fortresses in this neighbourhood are considerably smaller. One about seven miles distant from Mattindaila is particularly well built, with courses as even as those of the best period of Zimbabwe work.

In the Mayzoe goldfields is another fort of equally good construction, similar in nature to those of Zimbabwe, and doubtless used by the earlier inhabitants to protect the neighbouring workings, which are particularly numerous. Further eastwards in the countries occupied by the chiefs Metako, Chipunza, Maconi, and Manqwendie, numerous specimens of stone-built fortresses, abandoned many years ago but obviously of Kaffir construction, doubtless built during the flourishing days of the Emperors Monomatapa. They all bore testimony to the fact that Zimbabwe had been taken as a pattern for these buildings, but in copying the kaffirs had lamentably failed to equal the magnificent constructions at Zimbabwe and Mattindaila. Here, too, are many hills crowned with the burial places of the chiefs, where yearly they still sacrifice to the spirits of their ancestors. These are identical with those mentioned by the Portuguese missionary Dos Santos early in the seventeenth century. His work is especially valuable as showing how little the Kaffirs of this district have changed during the last three centuries in their costumes and traditions. Further eastwards, again in the neighbourhood of Massi Kessi, are the remains of buildings of Portuguese origin, another testimony in stone to the history of this corner of South Africa and the successive races which have visited it in search of gold.

Mr. Barnett, of St. Jude's, Whitechapel, has been recording some of his impressions of the Asiatic peoples. Of India he says:—"There are, it must be remembered, not one India but many Indias. There is the India of the Mahrattas, a hardy, highland people, who, like the Scotch Highlanders, have memories of successful forays and of triumphant victories; and there is the India of the Bengalee, a soft and easy living race, whose triumphs have been those of the brain and not of the arm. There is the India of the Punjab with its fierce people, and there is the India of Madras, with its tame and submissive races. There is the India of the hillmen, among whom still survive primitive customs, and there is the India of the plain, to whom our civilisation has sometimes hardly anything to offer. There are over 200 different languages at present spoken in the Indian peninsula, and the history of the past is not the history of a country, but of various tribes and nations who within its limits have fought for supremacy. An Indian gentleman having travelled through Europe relates how he could discover fewer national differences than he found travelling through India. Familiar only with Eastern civilisation and ignorant of European languages, Rome, Paris, Berlin, and London seemed to him to be more alike than Poonah, Delhi, Calcutta, and Madras. The English traveller only slowly discovers some of these differences, and to him, as to the Indian traveller in Europe, there stand out some great common characteristics. All are poor; the Highlanders of Poonah are as poor as the peasants of Bengal, the people of Bombay as the people of Madras, the dwellers in town as the dwellers in the country. No passing traveller fails to be impressed by the prevailing poverty. The crowds he meets in the streets show by their clothing and by their looks that they are poor; the labourers in the fields often show in their spare and emaciated frames the signs of want. The traveller soon learns that it is the poverty of 250,000,000 people which affects all discussion. The next common characteristic is that all have been conquered, first by the Mohammedans and then by the British. The symbols of victory are still evident, and the spirit of the conquered is still in the people."

Mr. Barnett says:—"The work of an English official with whom I spent a day was impressive. He was supreme over about a million persons. He lived by himself, and had in his office the help of one British assistant. All his servants and all his subordinates were Indians. He rose early to ride out to inspect roads and engineering works; he returned to sit on committees and see officials who were in charge of various departments; he spent the rest of the day on the bench, hearing appeals, settling disputes, considering the cases of the poor, and interfering to prevent bribery. His talk, his thought, was always how to develop responsibility, how to increase happiness, and virtue, and wealth. The sight was impressive, suggesting the glory of the nation whose great men are those who have tried to do their duty; but it was impossible to forget that near at hand were the children of those who had risen in the mutiny, that there was no trust between governor and governed, and that duty was neither inspired by love nor inspiring of love.

"The third common characteristic to be noticed by the traveller among the Indians is their subjection to Brahman influence. The people of India may speak different languages, they may belong to different races, they may even have different forms of religion, but all, except the Mahomedans and Sikhs, who indeed are not uninfluenced, seem to have admitted the supremacy of the Brahmans. The Brahman seems to retain his influence by an appeal to what is strong and weak in human nature. He takes the instinct of reverence; he binds to it the love of exclusiveness and the sexual passions; he says, 'Class yourselves; satisfy your lusts, and you will honour God.' He keeps his own office in the forefront, and hold his place because his teaching pleases. But his teaching means degradation. As the fact of the Brahman influence is realised, it is better understood why the Government fails to prevent the spread of cholera and famine. Of what use are drainage schemes when, because the Brahmans declare water to be holy, the people drink the foul and dirty fluid in which the sacred beasts have wallowed and repentant sinners bathed? Of what use are Famine Commissions when the Brahmans forbid migration, encourage idleness, and make child marriage a duty?"

"The Indians," continued Mr. Barnet, "stand out in the traveller's mind, not by their poverty or degradation, but by their affection, their patience, their dignity, their capacity for admiration. Their affection has been made notorious by many a tale. The nurses devote themselves, literally giving life, for the English nurse child. The servants endure any hardship to follow a master they love. Everywhere we seemed to see among them signs of a will to be clinging or affectionate, and their records are full of tales of loyalty and of generous devotion. Their patience also has been told of again and again. Everyone knows how the Indian can endure and wait. 'Why are there so many people at this railway station?' 'They are waiting,' the official answers, 'for to-morrow's train.' His patience indeed goes to make that dignity which justifies the saying, 'There is no vulgarity in India.' He is not anxious to seem other than he is.

The Chinaman, Mr. Barnett observes, has a bad name among Americans and Australians:—"His immorality, his selfishness, his low habit of living, meet their loud condemnation, and the first experience of a Chinese city tends to confirm the opinion. The ungracious looks, the surly manners, the spit of contempt at the 'foreign devils,' are in striking contrast to the gracious courtesy of the Indians. The sort of food offered for sale, the unspeakable stenches from the houses and gutters, the rumours of plagues, all combine to make the traveller protest that by no inducement will he live among the Chinese. But the memory of such things soon passes. The rudeness, the smells, are forgotten, and we remember only that the Chinaman has by his ability and his earnestness of purpose created a civilisation of his own. The people may be rude, but the rudeness represents the obstinacy which has enabled them to resist temptation; they may eat rats, mice, and food which seems filthy, but the gross feeding represents the economy which has multiplied their race; they may be selfish, but the selfishness rarely takes the form of dishonesty. According to the report of one of the consuls at Shanghai, a Chinese merchant will keep to the terms of an unwritten contract, even though it be to his own loss—a thing rarely met with among the European merchants of the East. It is difficult to say why a civilisation which advanced so far should have stopped so short. The energy and ability which have found so much which is good for food and which is pleasant to the eye, ought, it would seem, to have gone on to discover the causes of disease and the benefits of foreign trade. Probably the check is due to the fact that the desire for liberty has been crushed, and the Chinaman is not what his character fits him to be. Already there are signs that officialdom is losing its power, and so in the twentieth century it may be that the Chinese will rise to the level justified by the solidity of the national character.

"The Japanese have been made familiar to the world. Everybody knows their quaint pretty ways, their sweetness of disposition, their politeness, their fans, and their curios. At first the traveller finds all as he expected. He is charmed with the toy-houses, the toy-streets; charmed by the pretty graces of the little people; charmed by the gaiety and the laughter, by the postures and the dresses. Gradually, however, another Japan makes itself evident, and he becomes conscious that he is among a business people with a history and a character. He finds a people eager for progress, practical, common-sensible, and with the women taking a place in the work of life. It seems as if Japan were redoubling its energies, to gather up all that had passed during that 250 years. While Government is busy the people themselves are active. Merchants, manufacturers, men of science, and skilled workmen are at work, and signs of their labour are to be seen in the factories, the hospitals, the buildings, and perhaps, not least of all, in the poverty which begins to be apparent. The Japanese leave a memory of courtesy and grace, but even more deeply marked is the memory of their versatility and their energy. Religion seems to have had no place in the development. 'No one is religious. I believe in nothing. I believe in myself,' is the attitude of young Japan. The Japanese are curiously deficient in the religious sense."

SOCIETY.

The marriage of Mr. Charles H. Cave with Beatrice Julia, third daughter of the late Sir Frederick Martin Williams, Bart., M.P., and of the Dowager Lady Williams, of Llanfoist, Clifton, was celebrated on Tuesday afternoon, at St. Paul's Church, Clifton.

The marriage arranged between Mr. Arthur Stanley Wilson and Miss Filmer will take place at the end of February.

The marriage of George Henry, elder son of Mr. Fursdon, of Fursdon, Devon, and Charlotte Mary, younger daughter of Hume Nicholl, late captain Royal Dragoons, of 23, Connaught-square, will take place immediately after Easter.

The marriage arranged between Mr. Herbert A. Wellesley, son of the late Colonel W. H. C. Wellesley, and Lotta, daughter of Mr. A. Villiers Palmer, of 10, Atherstone-terrace, and Nazing Park, Essex, will take place on Monday, February 29.

The marriage arranged between Mr. T. Roberts Garvey, second son of Mr. Toler Garvey, of Thorn-vale and Parsonstown, King's County, and Miss Fanny Macdonell Eyre, daughter of the late Colonel Thomas Eyre, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, is fixed to take place on March 1.

The marriage arranged between Captain A. Handley, Royal Artillery, and Miss Wilson, eldest daughter of the late Mr. George Wilson, of Banner Cross, Sheffield, will take place at Eccleshall on the 28th inst. at half-past two.

A marriage has been arranged between Mr. Maconochie-Welwood, of Meadowbank and Garvock, N.B., and Winifred, third daughter of Mr. Edgar and the late Hon. Mrs. Drummond, of Cadlands, Hants.

Also between Captain C. L. Bates, King's Dragoon Guards, and Katharine, elder daughter of Mr. Edward Leadbitter, of The Spital, Northumberland.

Also between the Rev. Edwin Ferguson, third son of Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Ferguson, of Pitfour, and Madeline, youngest daughter of Colonel W. Chester Master, C.B.

Also between Captain Wilfred Graham Moon, Seaforth Highlanders, son of the Rev. Sir E. Graham Moon, Bart., of Fetcham, Surrey, and Mary Frances, daughter of Surgeon-General F Bradshaw, C.B.

Also between Mr. Sandbach, eldest son of Mr. Henry R. Sandbach, of Hafodunos, Abergele, and Mrs. Crossleigh, second daughter of the late Mr. J. Robinson Pease, of Westwood, Beverley.

A marriage was solemnised on Monday afternoon, at St. Jude's Church, South Kensington, between Mr. Evan A. Nepean, the well-known Middlesex amateur cricketer, eldest son of Sir Evan Colville Nepean, C.B., Director of Army Contracts at the War Office, and Miss Evelyn Maud Reid, eldest daughter of Mr. Cecil F. Reid, of 30, Collingham-gardens, South-Kensington. The chancel was decorated with choice plants, and the ceremony was well attended by friends and relatives of the parties, several prominent cricketers being among those present. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of white silk. She was attended by the following bridesmaids in light blue dresses trimmed with pink:—Miss Reid (sister of the bride), the Misses Nepean (2), Miss Alston, Miss Nancy Alt, Miss Sewell, Miss Maud Onslow, and Miss Mildmay. After the ceremony a large company of guests were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Reid. The honeymoon will be spent in the Isle of Wight.

The marriage of Captain Neville, Cheshire Regiment, eldest son of Major Neville, of Rockfield, co. Dublin, late 51st King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, with Amy, youngest daughter of Mr. Colin G. Ross, of Grinnards, Ross-shire, and granddaughter of the late Captain Horatio Ross, of Rossie, was celebrated in the Cathedral, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the 5th inst. Five little bridesmaids awaited the arrival of the bride, wearing pretty accordion-pleated dresses of white crêpon, trimmed with white fur; white velvet hats, ornamented with white ostrich feathers, white silk stockings and shoes; they carried bouquets of white flowers, the gift of the bridegroom, and wore gold pearl initial brooches, also his gift. The bride wore a dress of rich ivory-white satin, made with a long train, and a Brussels lace veil; her ornaments included a ruby and diamond pendant, the gift of her mother, and a gold bangle, with "Bill" in diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom; and she carried a lovely shower bouquet of white roses, lilies, and orange blossoms. The service was conducted by Canon Lloyd, assisted by the Rev. H.

Barff, of the cathedral, and was a choral one. After the ceremony a reception was held at the Bank of England, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and was largely attended. In the course of the afternoon Captain and Mrs. William Neville left for the honeymoon; the bride travelled in a tweed costume, with coat trimmed with beaver, and large felt hat.

The marriage of Mr. Arthur Scott-Williams, of Hill House, Yetminster, youngest son of the late Mr. Montague Williams, of Woolland, with Miss Louisa Beatrice Campbell-Orde, second daughter of Sir John W. P. Campbell-Orde, Bart., of Kilmorey, was solemnised recently at Christ Church, Lochgilphead. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Jeffery R. Foot, M.A., vicar of Hanbury (uncle of the bridegroom), assisted by the Rev. F. E. Ramsay, M.A., and the Very Rev. the Dean of Argyll and the Isles. The bride wore a handsome dress composed of white satin merveilleux, with brocaded bodice and long train, the skirt being looped in the front with orange blossoms, as was also the bodice at the neck, and trimmed with Brussels lace at the neck and sleeves. There were six bridesmaids, who were tastefully attired alike in cream cashmere, trimmed with swansdown, and crimson silk vests; their hats were composed of white felt, trimmed with cream and crimson wings; and each wore a pearl and gold brooch (the gift of the bridegroom). The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Mr. Herbert S. Williams, as best man. After the ceremony a reception was held at Kilmorey Castle. Subsequently the newly-wedded couple left *en route* for Loch Awe to spend the honeymoon.

The marriage of Mr. Richard Frederick Drury, of the Hong Kong Civil Service, and son of the late Captain Drury, of the Royal Marines, with Miss Gertrude Elizabeth Hallett Holt, was solemnised on the 2nd inst. in St. Marylebone parish church. The bride was attired in white Bengaline, draped with Limerick lace, and trimmed with pearls and sprays of orange blossom; a coronet of orange blossoms in her hair, and a tulle veil, attached by diamond ornaments. Her bouquet was composed of white orchids. Five bridesmaids followed, wearing dresses of white ribbed cloth, slashed with scarlet velvet, and clasped at the side with silver buckles, the gift of the bridegroom; their large hats of white felt were trimmed with scarlet velvet to match, and they carried bouquets of scarlet flowers. Master Eustace Cree, nephew of the bride, acted as train-bearer, in a white velvet costume, with hat to correspond. After the ceremony Mrs. Hallett Holt received the wedding party at 3, Devonshire-place, Portland-place, and later in the afternoon the newly-married couple left for the Isle of Wight. The bride's travelling-dress was of dove-grey vicuna, with white cloth waistcoat, and long cloak, trimmed with silver fox fur.

The marriage of Mr. Walter Charles Barlow, son of the late Mr. Henry Barlow, with Miss Constance Fanny Northey, daughter of Colonel George Wibraham Northey, was celebrated in the church of St. Thomas à Becket, Box, Wilts, on the 5th inst. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edward William Northey, uncle of the bride, of Woodcote House, Epsom, assisted by the Rev. George Gardiner, vicar of Box. The bride wore a dress of white satin, beautifully ornamented with ostrich feathers, and tulle veil, her ornaments including a diamond necklace and diamond pendant, the gifts of the bridegroom. She was attended by her nephew, Master Anson Northey, as page, wearing a white sailor suit, and a pearl and diamond pin, the gift of the bridegroom. Five bridesmaids followed, in costumes of white Bengaline, with rose-coloured velvet sleeves and yokes trimmed with Utrecht lace, and white felt hat and feathers. They wore moonstone and pearl pendants and chains, and carried white bouquets tied with rose-coloured ribbons, the gifts of the bridegroom. Refreshments were afterwards served at Ashley Manor, the residence of the bride's parents, and the newly-wedded pair left later for London. The bride went away in a grey cloth travelling-costume, handsomely embroidered in shades of grey and silver, with grey silk ruche and white silk chemisette; grey hat and feathers; checked travelling-cloak and bear boa and muff.

The annual Eridge Hunt ball came off successfully at the Pump Room, Tunbridge-wells. As customary, the decorations were most tasteful and appropriate. An alcove was arranged as a miniature coppice, with fir and heather, water, and stuffed foxes and pheasants; and the ball-room was adorned with flowers and trophies of the chase. Lord Richard Nevill and Mr. Macbean personally superinteded the arrangements, which were admirably carried out. The band of the Royal Artillery filled the orchestra, and supper was served in the Nevill Clubroom. The party from Eridge Castle included Lady Henry Nevill, Lady Cicely Gathorne-Hardy and Miss Violet Gathorne-Eardy, Viscountess Dangan, Sir Frederick and Lady Milner, and Mr. A. Weston Jarvis, M.P. The Hon. Thomas and Lady Idina Brassey brought Viscount and Viscountess Cantelupe, Baron and Baroness Roemer, Lord and Lady George Nevill, Lady Sandhurst, the Hon. James Mansfield, the Hon. R. Capel, and the Hon. Thomas Dundas; and among other guests present were the Duc and Duchesse de Santona, the Marquis Camden, the Hon. Mrs. Gathorne-Hardy, the Hon. Mrs. and Miss Ferguson, the Hon. Sybil Lyttelton, the Hon. Mrs. Nevill and the Misses Nevill, &c.

A successful ball was given in the Grand Hotel, on New Year's-eve, by some of the members of the English Club, at Pau. The large rooms there were beautifully decorated. The walls of the ballroom were hung with wreaths of flowers and foliage, with long trails of ivy stretched across the ceiling, and the leaves and branches of the dwarf bamboo, with which the passages and corridors were lined, had an especially pretty effect. Among those present were the Prince and Princess Hatzfeldt, Comte Renée d'Astorg, Sir Charles, Lady, and Miss Cunninghame, Sir John Nugent, Major and Mrs. Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. Boreel, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. Maude, Miss Craigie Halkett, &c. Most of the men were either in red coats or in the dark blue coats, with light facings and brass buttons, of the Pau Golf Club, and some of the dresses were exceptionally pretty. Princess Hatzfeldt wore an exquisite dress that might have been copied from a picture by Vandyck, so perfectly had the graceful style of his time been reproduced. The cream satin was brocaded in large silver knots, and the bodice—which had very wide sleeves reaching to the elbow—was slashed with silver and trimmed with old lace. Mrs. Boreel had also a lovely dress of light blue and white moiré, in wide stripes, some rows of blue-pleated ribbon trimming the skirt round the hem; the bodice was slightly ornamented with pink, and epaulettes of pink roses were arranged on the sleeves. Mrs. Morgan's dress of blue and white, trimmed with some jet passementerie, was also effective. Miss Hutton wore white and gold. Miss Ross had a pretty black dress, with a band of gold round the hem of the skirt, and gold embroidery on the bodice. Miss Cuninghame was in white, as were Miss Herbert and Miss Foster Barham. The cotillon was a most spirited affair, and was capitally led by Mr. H. Hutton. The favours were pretty, and the idea of having them all of Spanish colours was an excellent one. The broad sash ribbons that were given in one of the figures were red and yellow, and the same bright colours trimmed the tambourines that were given to the dancers in the next figure; there were also Spanish necklaces of sequins, and the rosettes with bells were of the same mixture of colour. Some of the cotillon figures were very intricate, but a great many people were able to dance in them at the same time, which is a decided advantage. Music and floor were both excellent, and the ball was not over, or, at any rate, the last supper party had not broken up, till nearly six o'clock.

Mrs. Lionel Tollemache gave a large children's ball at her villa at Biarritz on the 28th ult., at which were present the Princess Frederica of Hanover, attended by Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Miss Helen Gladstone, Bishop and Mrs. Oxenden, the Hon. Mrs. Notteville, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Belsairs, Colonel and Mrs. Hill-James, and numerous others. The ballroom was divided into two parts, one for the small dancers and the other for the Princess Frederica and other lookers-on. Dancing was kept up with great vigour to the strains of Gradwohl's band, and the evening was most enjoyable to young and old.

Mrs. Walter Buddicom lately gave a delightful dance at Pembedwr Hall. Dancing took place in the drawing-room to the strains of Massa's band. The Pas de Quatre, led by Mr. and Mrs. Buddicum, was danced several times, and much appreciated both by the dancers and the spectators. The hostess wore a becoming ball-dress of grey satin and tulle and handsome diamonds, and several gentlemen appeared in their hunting-coats, which added to the brightness of the scene.

Captain and Mrs. Lane Clarke, of Urney, Killiney, gave an At home on the 28th ult., on the occasion of the arrival from England of the Rev. Samuel and Mrs. Clarke. The following were present:—The Hon. Mrs. and Miss Talbot, Mr. Edward Talbot, Captain and officers H.M.S. *Belleisle*, Colonel and officers 3rd King's Own Hussars, Major Wheeler and officers O.S.D., Mrs. and the Misses FitzHerbert, Mr. and Mrs. Chippindall Higgin, the Rev. J. C. and Mrs. Dowse, the Rev. Canon, Mrs., and the Misses Wynne, Lieutenant Colonel Bridgman, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Alfred M'Dermott, Mr. Tudor M'Dermott, &c.

The marriage of Mr. A. D. Parr-Dudley, The Grove, Cossington, Leicestershire, and of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, son of the late Thomas C. Parr, Esq., and Elizabeth Bertha, fourth daughter of the late William Pritchard, and Mrs. Pritchard, Tan-y-coed, Bangor, took place on the 2nd inst. in the Cathedral Church. The officiating clergy were the Lord Bishop of the diocese, assisted by the Rev. W. Edwards, senior vicar. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. R. H. Pritchard, wore a dress of white Irish poplin, trimmed with pearls and embroidered chiffon, and made with Court train; natural orange blossoms in her hair, and tulle veil: her bouquet was the gift of the bridegroom. The two bridesmaids wore gowns of cream-embroidered crêpon, trimmed with gold brocade, black velvet hats covered with tan-coloured feathers, and cream and gold ribbon; they carried trails of crimson flowers, and wore pearl brooches, the gift of the bridegroom. Mr. Johnston Edwards, of the Inner Temple, acted as best man. The wedding guests assembled at the Cathedral included Mrs. Pritchard (mother of the bride), Mrs. R. H. Pritchard, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Elias, Mr. and Mrs. William Elias, Miss Pritchard, Mr. J. Jones Pritchard, Miss Maud Huskisson, Miss Mary Edwards, &c. Dr. Rowland Rogers presided at the organ. After the ceremony Mrs. Pritchard held a reception at Tan-y-coed, and in addition to the wedding party, there were present the Lord Bishop of Bangor, the Very Rev. the Dean and Mrs. and Miss Lewis (the Deanery), the Ven. Archdeacon and the Misses Pryce, Mr. Ivor Pryce, Canon and Miss Thomas, the Misses Hughes (Bryn Menai), &c. The bride and bridegroom left at seven o'clock, *en route* for London. Mrs. Parr-Dudley's travelling dress was electric-blue cloth, trimmed with velvet and passementerie; jacket and hat to correspond. During the reception the young Welsh harper, Telynores Menai, dressed in the national costume, played selections of Welsh airs on the harp.

On the 28th ult., at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the marriage took place of Mr. Jack Scofield, son of Mr. Clayton Schofield, of Parkside, Halifax, and Gussie, daughter of the late Rev. John Cunnick, vicar of Aberdovey. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. C. Scott-Moncrieff, M.A. Owing to the delicate health of the bride's mother, who is wintering at St. Leonard's, the wedding party was confined to relations. The bride, who was led to the chancel steps by her brother, Mr. Woodford Cunnick, and given away by her mother, was married in her travelling-gown; the costume was a combination of a rich heliotrope shade of corduroy cloth and handsome black feather trimming; it was made à la Princesse, with outdoor Louis XV. coat, and bonnet of heliotrope velvet to correspond. Miss Cunnick and Miss Daisy Cunnick attended the bride, and were similarly dressed, but wore black velvet hats, with large heliotrope bows. Mrs. Cunnick (the bride's mother), Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Inchbold, and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Cunnick were present in the church.

CHIT CHAT.

When Prince Abbas, with his younger brother, Mehemet Ali, first went to the Theresianum Academy at Vienna, five years ago, he was fairly conversant with the French and English languages, and also had a slight knowledge of German. The director drew up a special plan of instruction for the Prince and his brother, based on that given at the Austrian schools known as gymnasiums, but excluding the study of Latin and Greek. Instead of the two dead languages the Princes were taught Turkish and Arabic by Pro-Nedshib Effendi, who also instructed them in the Koran. At the same time they continued to improve their knowledge of French and English.

Prince Abbas is a young man of remarkably quiet and thoughtful character. He manifested a lively interest not only in his studies, but also in political affairs. He showed a special aptitude for the study of law. He soon became conversant with the French code as at present in force in Egypt. He was fond of history, and great pains were taken to give him a full knowledge of that of his own country. He at the same time received a competent military training. The leisure of the two Princes was devoted to riding, gymnastics, fencing, and dancing. They were frequently taken to the museums and theatres. During the last two years Prince Abbas called regularly on the Archdukes and was present at the Court

fêtes. His Highness dined occasionally with the Emperor. It was intended that he and his brother should remain another year at the Theresianum.

The Liberals are confident that they will win Rossendale. At the 1885 election, when the United Liberal Party gave Lord Hartington 6,000 votes, his opponent polled 4,200 votes. If there are over 900 Liberal Unionist voters in the constituency, they will suffice to return Sir Thomas Brooks; but it is believed there are not nearly so many as that. Of course, this calculation would be somewhat modified by the removal of voters; but Rossendale is not a very shifting constituency.

The supposed discovery of the concrete base of King's Cross turns out to be a mistake. The foundation is that of a recent structure which had no architectural merit, and was, in point of fact, not a cross at all. It was erected in 1838, and supported a statue of George IV., which very justly received some satirical attention from George Cruikshank's pencil, as well as from Pugin. After passing through various stages the building became a beershop, and, finally, shorn of its Royal statue, was demolished about the year 1845.

At Bristol Cathedral, under the auspices of the new Dean, Dr. Pigou, the Nicene Creed is now sung on Sunday mornings. In Advent there were special services, in the music of which members of the Orpheus Glee Society and Bristol Choral Society took part.

Twelve months after the Queen's accession, 400lb. of Indian tea were sent to England as an experiment. In 1890 the consignment was over 100,000,000lb., and Ceylon sent nearly half as much.

A canvass has been made of the United States Senate and House Representation as to the choice for the Presidency, with the following result:—For Hill, fifty-two Democrats out of eighty-three; for Cleveland, four. For Blaine, fifty Republicans out of seventy-five; for Harrison, six.

Operations on the Manchester Ship Canal are again in a state of activity. The river works at Runcorn have presented great difficulties from an engineering point of view, but the concrete wall that is being built along the Mersey there is rapidly approaching completion. It has been so far finished that the tidal waters of the river are now excluded from the course of the new waterway. Hitherto work could only be carried on when the tide was out; but it is anticipated that what remains to be done at Runcorn will be of a straightforward character, and that it will not be attended with the difficulties that have been encountered since this section was opened.

It is stated that the Governors of the Charterhouse contemplate increasing the number of pensioners from sixty to seventy. The original number was eighty.

A strange commentary on the anxiety of women to possess the franchise is furnished by the city of Boston, the most cultured centre in the United States. The advocates of women's rights in that city are finding it difficult to explain the apathy which exists among the Boston women to make use of their right to vote for school commissioners. In the year 1888, 20,252 women registered as voters, and 19,490 voted at the election. In 1889 only 10,051 voted, in 1890 the number had fallen to 7,434, while in 1891 less than 6,000 exercised the franchise. It seems that the women of Massachusetts laboured hard for years to secure the right to go to the polls, and yet, in the course of three years, the number who availed themselves of the new liberty fell from nearly 20,000 to 6,000.

A Shanghai letter says that the Chinaman has a great many objections to the foreigner, but it may not be known that one serious reason of his dislike is that a very offensive odour proceeds from the person of the "foreign devil." A friend of the writer was told by his native teacher that this odour was so strong and so disagreeable that it was with difficulty he could remain in the house during his first interview, and that his friends detected it on his clothes when he went home, and said, "Aha! you've been to the foreigner's house." To anyone familiar with the Chinese as they live in the interior it will be interesting to know that they still retain their olfactory nerves and are able to distinguish odours at all.

THROAT IRRITATION AND COUGH.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. In contact with the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, the Glycerine in these agreeable confections becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes 7½d., tins 1s. 1½d., labelled "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." Dr. George Moore, in his work on "Nose and Throat Diseases," says: "The Glycerine Jujubes prepared by James Epps and Co., are of undoubted service as a curative or palliative agent," while Dr. Gordon Holmes, Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary, writes: "After an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit in almost all forms of throat disease."

HEALTH WITHOUT PHYSIC.

People frequently wonder how it is that by wearing Harness Electropathic Belt disease may be speedily and effectually exterminated from the system. The fact is that the majority of suffering men and women have, from their very childhood, been so accustomed to fly to nauseous drugs and quack medicines, in the hope of obtaining relief whenever they have felt unwell, that they are now naturally inclined to doubt the efficacy of so simple and convenient an appliance as this genuine Electric Belt.

Let such people once take the trouble to enquire into the matter for themselves, and either call or write, and have its action fully explained to them, and they will no longer be sceptical.

The Medical Battery Company (Limited) are the sole proprietors and manufacturers of Harness' Electropathic Appliances, and all in search of health are cordially invited to call if possible at their Electropathic and Zander Institute, 52, Oxford-street London, W., and personally inspect the originals or copies of the thousands of unsolicited testimonials they have received. We do not think that those who act on this advice will have any doubt afterwards regarding the positive healing influence of mild continuous currents of electricity, such as are imperceptibly generated by wearing one of

HARNESS ELECTROPATHIC BELTS.

These world-famed restorative appliances are light and comfortable in wear, and the practical as well as scientific evidence we have of their remarkable curative efficacy is absolutely indisputable. The Company's consulting officers are only too anxious at all times to answer any questions on the subject, either personally or by correspondence, and we sincerely trust that their efforts to provide suffering humanity with perfect appliances as aids to health, and the most approved methods of electrical treatment, may be amply rewarded in the future as in the past, and that the thousands of pounds they have spent and are spending annually in advertising may be the means of preventing the intrusion and fradulent dealings of pirates and vendors of the most useless bogus toy appliances, and oring Harness' genuine Electropathic Belts under the notice of every suffering man and woman in the Kingdom.

We may add that those ailments which have been cured already by Mr. Harness' electropathic treatment can be cured again in the same way, and the more obstinate the disease the more anxious the Company's officers are to prove the marked supremacy of electricity over medicine or any other form of treatment.

Those of our readers who reside at a distance, or are otherwise unable to call and avail themselves of a free personal consultation, should preserve this notice and *write without delay* for descriptive illustrated pamphlet and book of testimonials. The latter contains copies of hundreds of letters received from all parts of the country, and from all classes of society, whom they have either relieved or completely cured of various nervous muscular, and organic affections. Including the following:—

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,
Physical Debility, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, Brain Fag, Hysteria, Epilepsy, Melancholia, Paralysis, St. Vitus' Dance, Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, Defective Circulation, Poorness of Blood, Indigestion, Diarrhœa, Liver Complaints, Flatulence, Constipation, Kidney Disorders, Ladies' Ailments, Internal Weakness, Tropical Diseases, Impaired Vitality, Pains in the Back, Weak and Languid Feelings, Chest Complaints Corpulence, Rupture, &c.

We wish to impress upon our readers that the Company's ONLY address is the Electropathic and Zander Institute, 52, Oxford-street, London, W. (at the corner of Rathbone-place), and that during the many years they have been established in London they have succeeded in making their palatial premises the largest and only complete Electro-therapeutic Institute in the world.

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Copies can be obtained, price Sixpence each, from any newsagent.

"ELEVEN MEN FROZEN TO DEATH."

"They had wandered round and round in that blinding snowstorm hopelessly lost, in a place only a hundred yards square; and when cold and fatigue vanquished them at last, they scooped out a cave in the snow and lay down and died, not knowing that five steps more would have brought them into the true path."

Thus eleven precious lives were lost in making the descent from Mont Blanc in September, 1870. They suffered the bitterest death recorded in the history of those mountains, full as that history is with dreadful tragedies. Sad to think that they were so near safety and yet, through ignorance, so far from it. Alas! how many die, under different conditions, but for a like reason.

Here is a man who says, "All my friends thought I was doomed, and I did not care whether I lived or died."

He explains as follows: "Up to October, 1885," he says, "I was a strong, healthy man, and equal to any kind of work. At this time I was taken with a pain that seemed to shoot straight through my heart. I felt as if something was squeezing my heart, and I was in dreadful agony. I had to abandon work and lie up. Then I fell into a low, weak way. I had no appetite, and every morsel I ate gave me great pain at the chest, and a tight, uncomfortable feeling as if all my food turned to wind and did not pass my stomach. I had a great pain at my back and sides, and was never free from pain night or day. Such food as I was able to take lay like a load on my stomach, and my heart would thump so badly I could get no sleep, and night after night I would lie awake.

"I became that weak I dare not lift the lightest article, and so nervous that the slightest sound startled me. Even the children's noise at play upset me. When I ventured out of doors I had to often stand and rest, and my legs were so unsteady I could not walk straight. All this told upon my spirits, for before my attack I scarcely knew my strength. I could lift a sack of flour with ease.

"I went to our doctor, who said mine was a bad case. He gave me medicines, but I got no relief from them. Now better, now worse, but never well, I remained in this state for over twelve months, and was under the doctor all that time. At last the doctor recommended me to go Norwich Hospital and put myself under a celebrated physician there as an indoor patient. I did so in November, 1886. The physician said, 'Your heart is strained and very weak.'

"Whilst in the hospital I was examined by three doctors, and *after being under treatment five weeks, my case was pronounced incurable.* The doctors said I would never be able to do hard work again and would never get any stronger. I was now anxious to get home, so I left the hospital, but kept on receiving medicine as an outdoor patient for three months longer. Getting weaker and weaker, I gave up taking their medicine and tried different medicines my friends told me of; but nothing did any good, and I lingered on month after month. Now, indeed, I began to despair, for from a strong, powerful man I was reduced almost to a shadow, and did not care whether I lived or died."

"In June, 1887, a book was left at my house which described a preparation called Mother Seigel's Syrup, and I read of one case like mine being cured by it. I said to my wife, 'Here is a case that exactly corresponds with my case.'

"I had lost all faith in medicines, but as a last resource sent to Mr. Edgerley, Supply Stores, Bungay, for a bottle, and had not taken more than half the contents before I felt better. 'Wife,' I said, '*I believe this Seigel's Syrup is going to cure me.*'

"I began to eat and the food did me good, and I grew stronger and stronger. After taking three bottles I got back to my work strong and healthy, and since then I have never looked behind me. By taking an occasional dose I keep in good health. I can now eat anything and do any kind of work, and went through harvesting as well as anyone, and can lift a pig with ease. *I thank God* that Seigel's Syrup was even made known to me, and feel that I owe my life to it. You are at liberty to publish this statement, as I am willing to tell anyone of the benefit I have derived from the medicine.

"Yours truly,
(Signed) "MR. ROBERT WRIGHT,
"Earsham, Bungay,
"Norfolk.

"Witness: (Signed) Isaac Wright,
"Grocer and Tea Dealer,
"Earsham."

Mr. Wright's complaint was indigestion and dyspepsia, and the heart disturbance which so alarmed him was the result of the mechanical pressure of the stomach against the heart when the latter was inflated with the gases created by undigested and fermenting food. Many are misled thus to mistake indigestion for some other malady. We can only say we are glad our friend found the true path (the right medicine) before his disease left him no remnant of life to blow into a flame.

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